Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 6, 1961

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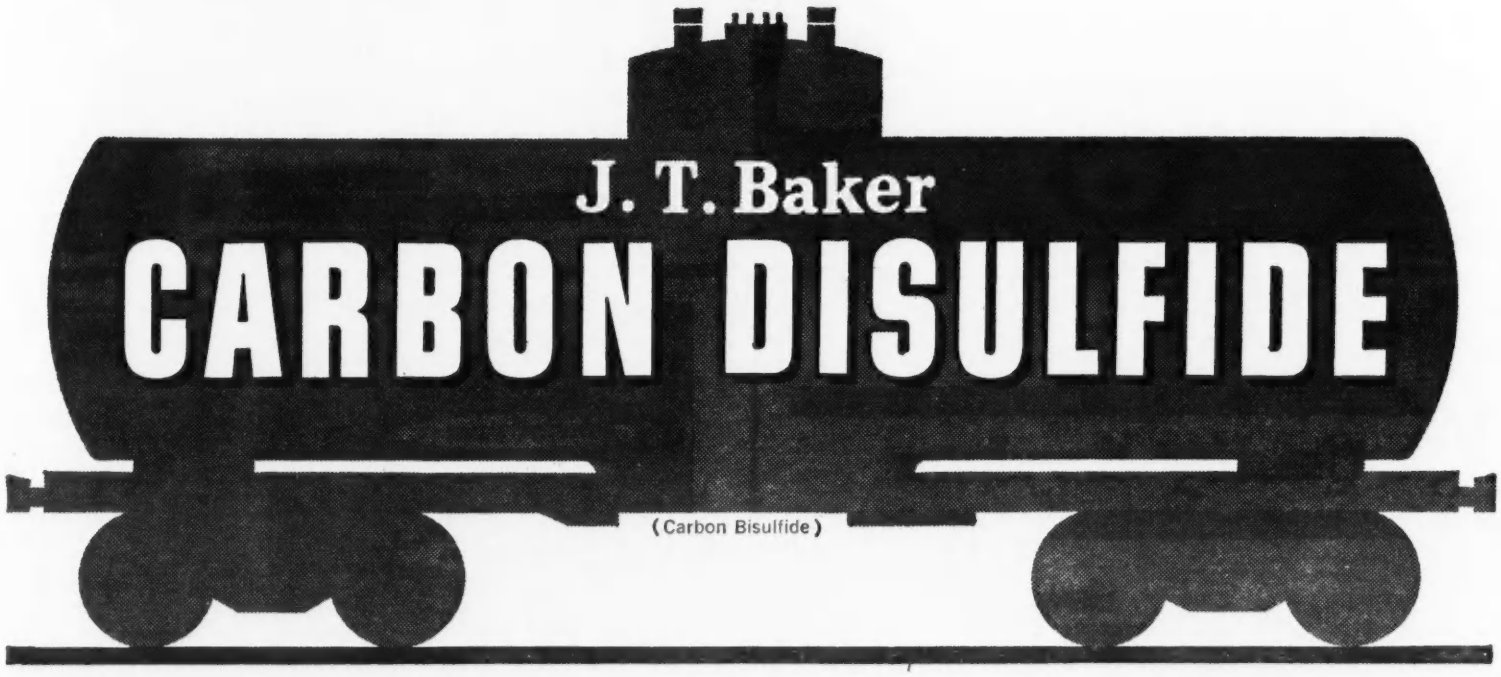

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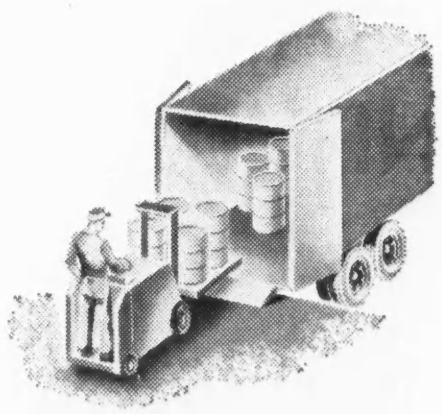

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J. T. Baker Production Chemicals

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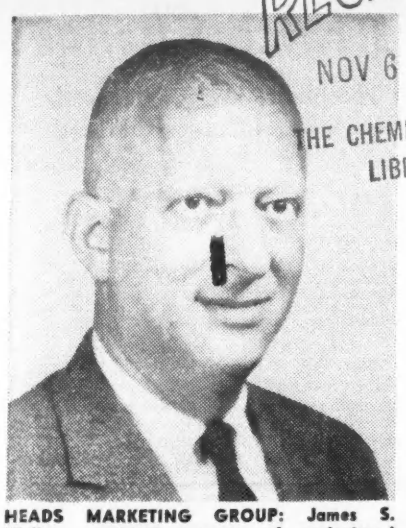

HEADS MARKETING GROUP: James S. Walker, apointed manager of agricultural chemicals in the new marketing group of Hooker Chemical Corporation's eastern chemical division.

Kefauver Likes What He Hears About S 1552 Even If It Comes From 'Hand-Picked' Witnesses

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee may be feeling a bit more chipper these days about his bill, S 1552, which would put the drug industry under special wraps with respect to its patent rights. The reason: Sen. Kefauver heard a lot of words of encouragement last week, saying that he was on the right track in trying to bring about a reduction in the costs of medicine. True, the plaudits came largely from a group of "hand-picked" witnesses, but measured by the volume of testimony pro and con, the senator appeared to be the winner.

From his standpoint, only one sour note was heard as his monopoly investigating committee concluded the second round of hearings on the patent features of the bill (see OPD, 10/23/61 for the first round of hearings).

Bar Associations Against Bill

American Bar Association put itself on record against the bill before the committee. A spokesman for the authoritative organization told the committee that the group is flatly opposed to both the antitrust provisions and the patent features of the legislation.

No further hearings are now planned on the measure until next month when representatives of the drug industry will get a chance to put in their licks.

Three days—December 6, 7 and 8—have been turned over to the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association to bring in witnesses to testify on its provisions.

A hearing for December 9 has also been tentatively set for the return of Robert B. Larson, president of the American Patent Law Association, for questioning concerning his opposition to the bill.

Last week's hearings saw the return of two "committee witnesses" who had some unkind things to say about the drug industry when they testified during the price investigations last year. They continued along this line last week.

They were Dr. A. Dale Console, former chief medical director of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Dr. Frederick H. Meyers, professor of pharmacology of the University of California.

Others heard last week were Dr. Fritz Machlup, professor of economics of Princeton University; Dr. Colston E. Warne, president of Consumers Union, publisher of the magazine *Consumer Reports;* Dr. Alonzo S. Yerby, director of the Bureau of Medical Services of the New York City Department of Welfare, and Joseph Gray Jackson, chairman of the patent, trademark and copyright law section of the American Bar Association.

The headlines of the hearing were provided by Dr. Console, who accused the drug industry of engaging in too much molecule manipulation in seeking "the golden road to wonder drugs."

He blamed this on the patent system

—*Continued on page 37*

MOVES UP: Dr. James G. Affleck, named assistant general manager of American Cyanamid Company's commercial development division. He had been manager of the rubber chemicals department in the organic chemicals division.

Procaine Picture: The Blame Is Put On Falling Market

It's not the imports that are hurting; it's the declining market for procaine penicillin, brought on largely by a four-year-old order by Food & Drug Administration. So said the US Tariff Commission last week.

The comment came as the agency ruled out any recommendation that the pre-GATT tariff rate be restored on imports of procaine hydrochloride to ease the pains of the two remaining producers of the chemical.

The question of putting the old rate back into effect came before the commission on petitions for "escape clause" relief, filed by B. L. Lemke & Co., Lodi, N. J., and Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

Statutory Rate on Procaine Hydrochloride

The statutory rate on procaine hydrochloride is 7 cents a pound plus 45 percent ad valorem, equivalent to an ad valorem duty based on the American selling price of 48.2 percent.

In 1951 under the Torquay agreement negotiated as part of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade, the tariff was cut to 3½ cents a pound plus 25 percent, or an equivalent ad valorem duty of 26.6 percent.

The chemical never enjoyed much of a market in this country until use was found for it in penicillin. In recent years as much as 85 percent of total domestic consumption has been used in the manufacture of procaine penicillin.

Production reached a peak in 1958, of 624,000 pounds. It declined to 314,000 pounds in 1959 and rose slightly to 376,000 pounds in 1960. Sales by domestic producers have declined steadily since 1956—to 352,000 pounds in 1960.

Imports jumped sharply, going from five pounds to 13,033 pounds in 1959, and to 66,180 pounds in 1960, with virtually all being entered against the account of domestic pharmaceutical concerns, to be used in the production of procaine penicilline for export.

Because the procaine hydrochloride that came in was shipped out again in the form of procaine penicillin, the commission was unable to find any direct competition with domestic production.

The problem faced by the two producers of the chemical, the commission said, is a declining market. This was because of a drop in output of procaine penicillin, of a grade used as a medicinal for both humans and animals, as distinct from that used as an animal-feed supplement.

But the real kicker came, the commission indicated, when the FDA on August 12, 1957, limited the medicinal use of procaine penicillin in the treatment of dairy cows to 100,000 units per applica-

—*Continued on page 43*

Styrene: Guess What? Marbon to Build Plant

The styrene industry is losing another customer—Marbon Division of Borg-Warner Corporation—and most likely gaining a competitor. Marbon has notified its two suppliers that it won't be needing any more styrene monomer, thank you, in about eighteen months' time.

US Styrene Capacities

1962	
Cosden	60 million lbs./yr.
Dow	800 million lbs./yr.
El Paso	80 million lbs./yr.
Foster Grant	150 million lbs./yr.
Koppers	200 million lbs./yr.
Monsanto	600 million lbs./yr.
Shell	210 million lbs./yr.
Sinclair-Koppers	70 million lbs./yr.
Suntide	60 million lbs./yr.
Union Carbide	110 million lbs./yr.
Total	2,340 million lbs./yr.
1963	
Marbon	75 million lbs./yr.
Grand Total	2,415 million lbs./yr.

By then, it hopes to have completed a 75-million-pound-a-year plant next to the Baytown, Tex., refinery of Humble Oil & Refining Company. Humble will make the requisite ethylbenzene and its selling partner, Enjay Chemicals Company, will sell the feedstock via pipeline to Marbon.

Marbon will use the styrene it makes to manufacture "Cycolac" acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers in a 25-

—*Continued on page 53*

PA Race Goes On; Stepan Leaps Into It

The phthalic anhydride race goes on! Capacity will probably be twice the demand before very long, but that did not stop another chemical company from announcing last week that it is eager to leap into the rough-and-tumble.

The newcomer is Stepan Chemical Company, Northfield, Ill., which is all set to build a $7 million phthalic unit on the south coast of Puerto Rico.

At the same time, Stepan announced that it has just signed a long-term contract to purchase naphthalene as a raw material from a new $6.5 million plant to be built concurrently by Commonwealth Oil Refining Company (OPD, 10/9/61) at the latter's site near Ponce, Puerto Rico.

What does Stepan expect to do with all its phthalic in an already glutted market? President Alfred C. Stepan, jr., says his company's policy will be to market it, whereas most other phthalic producers

—*Continued on page 64*

Hazardous Chemicals Law Is Made for Importers, Too

Importers of hazardous household chemicals and other substances subject to regulation by the new labeling law are under notice from Food & Drug Administration that they too must meet the labeling requirements of the new statute.

Procedures for the sampling of imports and for bringing them into compliance with the law were set forth by the agency in the *Federal Register* last week.

Hazardous substances packaged for household use become fully subject to the provisions of the new law February 1—unless the deadline date is extended as now being advocated by numerous trade organizations.

Imports are subject to the same requirements that must be met by domestic manufacturers, and if not brought into

—*Continued on page 50*

FDA Enforcement Plans Feeling the Money Pinch

Food & Drug Administration is revamping its enforcement programs for fiscal 1962—to bring them into line with a reduced ceiling on the agency's spending ordered last week by Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff.

FDA is cutting back the number of new positions proposed to be opened up with the $4,152,000 of additional funds voted by congress last session, to a total of 213 against previous plans to add 271 new jobs to its payroll.

Probabilities are that the reduction in new hiring will affect most if not all of the plans of the agency for law enforcement in such fields as food additives, new drug evaluations and its newest area of control—labeling of hazardous household articles.

Officials have not yet decided whether

—*Continued on page 54*

Fisher Scientific Expands Into Bulk Chemical Output

Fisher Scientific Company's chemical manufacturing division, Fair Lawn, N. J., a producer of laboratory chemicals, is expanding into the bulk chemical line.

Marketing emphasis will be on custom manufacture of bulk chemicals to meet any requested specifications or form required.

In addition, Fisher is regularly stocking 175 bulk chemicals as shown in a currently published price list. Distribution will be from fourteen Fisher branches in the US and Canada.

Chemical Marketing Cues . . .

31 SELENIUM: Shortage fears allayed by US, Canadian producers.

40 METHYL ACETATE: Behind the sales rise of this PVA by-product.

42 COAL CHEMICALS: Crude, intermediate supply outlook to year-end.

57 PETROLEUM ADDITIVES: After antiknocks, a 15-million-pound business.

Benzene Plant Starts Up, Doubling Canada's Capacity

What is reportedly Canada's biggest benzene plant, more than doubling the dominion's capacity, has been started up by Imperial Oil, Ltd., at its Sarna, Ont., refinery.

The plant, built at a cost of $5 million, is rated to produce 30 million gallons of benzene a year.

Imperial Oil, which is 70 percent owned by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), says a portion of the benzene output will be exported, some will be used captively for further petrochemical processing and the balance sold to Canadian consumers

Rosin Market Cycle Features 'This Is Where I Came In' Theme

Coming full cycle, the rosin market once again appears headed toward a precarious supply-demand balance. Next season, rosin consumption could increase by 10 percent in the US and 5 percent abroad, making for a total intake of 705,000 tons. Free World production, on the other hand, is likely to decrease, the best informed estimate pegging it at 680,000 tons. Though the resulting 25,000-ton deficit would only scratch the surface of an expected world-wide stockpile of 200,000 tons, the sequel promises to be continued inventory depletion.

Such, at least, is the thinking of H. L. Meyer, of Chematar Pine Products Corporation of New York, whose views were heard at last week's naval stores breakfast, held in conjunction with the annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association in Washington, D.C.

Factors Behind Increased Consumption

Factors seen favoring increased consumption in 1962 are improved business conditons in the US and new plants abroad for paper sizes, synthetic resins and rubber emulsifiers.

Mr. Meyer figures the 1962 production outlook as follows:

- Portuguese, and possibly French and Spanish output, could be cut back to the 1960 level, following a sharp upswing this year.
- US wood rosin production could shrink by another 100,000 drums.
- US tall oil rosin production could increase by 25,000 tons.
- US gum rosin output will be geared to price and demand development, but it probably will remain within 5 percent of current production levels.

"If these assumptions hold," says Mr. Meyer, "the world-wide stockpile of 200,000 tons could come in mighty handy; we could start another cycle of inventory depletion, and before long we could face a precarious balance between demand and supply of rosin."

As of now, Mr. Meyer guesses that Free World rosin production in 1961 will reach 710,000 tons. Foreign sources particularly Portugal and France, will account for most of the increase; US output will probably be little changed from last season, with

—Continued on page 35

Chlorine-Caustic Boost Set by Hooker of Canada

Hooker Chemicals, Ltd., is ready to put up $1 million to expand manufacturing facilities in North Vancouver, B.C., for the production of chlorine and caustic soda.

Hooker's latest-design type S-3C electrolytic cells will be used in the expansion, the first since the plant went on stream in 1957. The original plant, built at a cost of $12 million, was the first chlor-alkali plant in Canada west of the Rockies. Hooker Chemicals, Ltd., is the Canadian unit of Hooker Chemical Corporation, New York.

'Thibenzole' Facility Slated by Merck & Co.

Merck & Co. is expanding its plant at Rahway, N. J., to make a new animal health product. The new facilities, estimated to cost "several million dollars," will manufacture "Thibenzole," which was recently developed by Merck scientists to combat gastro-intestinal parasites in livestock.

"Thibenzole," generically called thiabendazole, is expected to be of great value to the livestock industry in reducing losses now caused by certain parasitic infestations, the company says.

The new plant is slated for full production in the summer of 1962.

Discovery of "Thibenzole" by scientists of Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, a Merck & Co. division, was first announced in April.

Later, Merck reported large-scale clinical trials as showing the drug to be ac-

—Continued on page 48

Lead, Ammonium, Barium: Baker Lifts Acetates Prices

J. T. Baker Chemical Company will hike the price of lead acetate November 15 on spot and December 1 on contract. December 1 on both bases, the Phillipsburg, N. J., firm will put up the price of CP electronic-grade barium acetate. Last week, ammonium acetate was boosted 3 cents.

Effective November 1 on spot and contract, ammonium acetate purified was raised 3 cents a pound, to 43 cents a

—Continued on page 64

French Gov't Hits Spencer With PE Dumping Penalty

A special anti-dumping duty of $14.30 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) has been imposed on exports of polyethylene by Spencer Chemical International into France, according to the official government publication *Journal Officiel* for October 26.

This is believed to be the first time the French government has imposed an anti-dumping penalty on a chemical product since World War II.

Paris chemical industry sources report some American polyethylene has been coming into France at a price of 200 new francs per metric quintal (or about 18.38 cents a pound) against a domestic list price of 325 new francs per metric quintal (or around 29.86 cents a pound).

Spencer Chemical International is the

—Continued on page 60

The Week's Price Changes

Ammonium Acetate, Corn Oil, Phosphate Rock Advanced. Carnauba Wax, Lead Metal, Litharge, Mineral Orange Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Ammonium acetate, 3c. per lb. (p.31).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 58).
Corn oil, crude, 1½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Refd., 1½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cottonsead meal, $1 per ton (p. 58).
Lemongrass oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 51).
Linseed meal, old proc., crude, $1.50 per ton (p. 58).
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, micronized powder, 15c. per lb. (p. 47).
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Refd., 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Vinyl chloride monomer, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, yellow, 2c. per lb. (p. 58).
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $2.25 per lb. (p. 51).
Lead metal, ½c. per lb. (p. 31).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Molasses, N.O., ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Red lead, all grades, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Tallow, inedible, bleach. fancy, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 3, 1961	Oct. 27, 1961	Nov. 4, 1960
113.88	113.90	109.77

Molasses: More Nitrogen in Feed

High-nitrogen molasses, now just a by-product from an experimental sugar-refining process, could become a valuable source of nitrogen in livestock rations. That is the current thinking of the Department of Agriculture. Feeding trials by USDA's animal husbandmen show that the new by-product can be substituted for blackstrap molasses and urea in the rations for steers. (Nitrogen provided by these supplements is converted to protein in the bodies of ruminants.)

Steers fed a ration supplemented with the by-product, which contains about 1.6 percent nitrogen, gained weight as efficiently as those getting a comparable diet containing blackstrap molasses (about 0.3 percent nitrogen) and urea. The urea—a nitrogen compound frequently added to feed—was used to make a ration equal in nitrogen to the one containing the byproduct.

Additional research is being conducted at the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Md., to learn how nitrogen from the by-product is utilized by animals.

Several attempts have been made to increase artificially the nitrogen content of blackstrap molasses by adding ammonia. In some feeding trials, however, the ammoniated molasses has caused nervous disorders in the test animals. In the Beltsville study, steers fed high-nitrogen molasses remained normal and healthy.

Blackstrap molasses is often used in livestock feeds as a substitute for part of the grain. The molasses supplies an economical source of carbohydrate energy and improves the palatability of the feed. It is sometimes added to feed mixtures that are pelleted to prevent the pellets from crumbling. Blackstrap, however, is a poor source of nitrogen.

AT THE HELM: A. M. Andrews, jr., named president of Airco Company International, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York. He succeeds J. G. Bell, who is retiring.

Fluorine Chemicals in Debut

Three unusual nitrogen fluorides, made by Air Products & Chemicals, Inc., Allentown, Pa., have become available in commercial quantities. They are: nitrogen trifluoride, difluorodiazine and tetrafluorohydrazine. The products are being made at the company's production plant in Emmaus, Pa.

Tin Salts Unit of M&T Now Running in Canada

Metal & Thermit Products of Canada, Ltd., has put its $1,250,000 de-tinning plant into operation at Hamilton, Ont. The unit, reputedly Canada's first de-tinning operation, will produce sodium and potassium stannate.

Other byproducts of the subsidiary of Metal & Thermit, Inc., include organic tin chemicals, heat and light stabilizers for plastics, urethane foam catalysts, stannous soaps and stannous chloride.

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Tallow Future Still Bright

Department of Commerce is optimistic over the outlook for inedible tallow and greases.

World consumption may be decreasing because of increased usage of synthetic detergents and industrial soaps, says the agency, but population growth and improved living standards in under-developed countries are creating new markets.

As population increases, and as other products requiring tallow and grease are developed, more technical tallow and grease will be required.

These conclusions are reached by the department in a study—World Survey of Technical Tallow and Grease—issued last week by the Food Industries Division of the department.

The survey, which covers forty-three countries and the United States is designed to provide a basis for analyzing the present and potential markets for this commodity.

The study shows that the US produces about half of the world's technical tallow and grease and accounts for about two-thirds of the total world trade.

The soap industry consumes the largest share of the technical tallow and grease produced, but it also has many other industrial uses. Laundry and industrial soaps are the principal types produced, and while world consumption of these is decreasing due to the shift to detergents and toilet soap, growing population and the development of of new uses are expected to bolster demand for the commodity.

Plastics, nylon, synthetic detergents and rubber are some of the end-uses found for technical tallow and grease, often in the form of fatty acids or fat-derived chemicals.

The study shows that not many

—*Continued on page 48*

HEW's Advice on Pesticide Rules: Stick to the Law; Then Improve It

First, stick to the law; and then, improve it. That is the advice of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare when it comes to the pesticides amendment of the food, drug and cosmetic act. The opinion was expressed last week at the annual meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association in Hot Springs, Va. Spokesman for the department was Under Secretary Ivan A. Nestingen.

NACA'S BOARD CHAIRMAN: Dr. George R. Ferguson, president of Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, Yonkers, N.Y., who last week was elected to another one-year term as board chairman of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. (Other NACA stories may be found at the right and on page 7.)

Touching on the government's control over pesticides and the various food additives, Mr. Nestingen had this to say:

"On the basis of experience to date, we—and the scientific community—have every reason to believe our control system is accomplishing its purposes. It can best be improved for the immediate future by increasing the resources to the Food & Drug Administration for sampling in greater depth and for testing and research. Long experience may show that the law itself can be improved."

What HEW Has in Mind

The speaker then told his audience what HEW has in mind. He said, "Thus our blueprint for the future is: Use the scientific foundation provided in the law we now have, strengthen its enforcement to give the maximum protection it affords, and change it as experience and new scientific knowledge point the way to improvement."

Mr. Nestingen also had some comments to make on such matters as when the "safety" of a product is to be determined. He told his listeners "it is surprising and disappointing to find that some rather shopworn cliches are still being used in criticism of our system of food chemical control and its enforcement."

"One of these cliches," the speaker went on, "is that 'there is no evidence of injury to man' from pesticides and other food-chemical uses. This evades the main point of the protective plan established in the law."

"Certainly it is not enough merely that there be no positive evidence of injury to the public health," Mr. Nestingen continued.

"Such evidence might be exceedingly difficult to get, even if it existed. And if we ever get it—after the fact—then our system of control will not have accomplished its purpose. This system requires that there be positive evidence of safety before a chemical is introduced into our food supply, and it presumes

—*Continued on page 60*

Upjohn, Abbott Zero In On the Same Antibiotic

In drug laboratories, where new antibiotics are discovered by screening countless microscopic organisms fermented in vats, the impossible appears to have happened. Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., last week reported independent discovery of the antibiotic actinospectacin, reports of which had

—*Continued on page 32*

OPD Reports From Europe

Italian Chemicals Expanding Under a Forced-Draft Pace, With No Fear of the Future

Italy's chemical industry is continuing its forced-draft pace of capacity expansion, without apparent fears of world-wide over-capacity. The country is confident that European Common Market dynamic growth will boost consumption to US per capita levels. Petrochemicals are the major impetus of the current expansion. Big complexes are going up in Sicily, and near the gas fields of northern Italy and the recent discoveries in southern Italy. Despite complaints of German and British producers about dumping of Italian chemicals in export markets, Italy's company managements point to the country's growing deficit in chemical trade with France and Italy as evidence of the room for more production.

Last year Italy imported a little over $100 million of chemicals from Germany and exported $29 million, for a trade deficit of $71 million. The deficit with France was $17.5 million and the combined total of $88.5 million was up 36.6 percent on the 1959 deficit.

Petrochem Complex for Sardinia

Rumianca, one of the bigger companies after Montecatini, which dominates the industry, is proposing a $50 million petrochemical complex in Sardinia. It is reportedly discussing this project with major European and American petrochemical concerns.

Carbosarda, a state company on Sardinia, would make available electric current and salt for chlorine production.

Rumianca has negotiated an agreement with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for production under that company's patents of glycerine, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene and ethylene dichloride in Sardinia (OPD, 10/9/61).

At the recent meeting of ANIC, petrochemical company owned 51 percent by the state-owned ENI petroleum group, some new capacities for the Gela, Sicily, complex were disclosed, several showing sharp revisions upward from earlier announcements on Gela.

The Gela complex now is expected to have annual capacities for 25,000 metric tons of polyethylene, 50,000 tons of ethylene, 60,000 tons of aromatics, 100,000 tons of urea and 165,000 tons of ammonium sulfate.

Earlier capacities and been announced, including 15,000 tons of polyethylene, 17,000 tons of other ethylene derivatives and 65,000 tons of ammonia.

ANIC expects the olefin sections of Gela to come on stream during the second half of 1962 and the remainder of the complex is scheduled for start-up in 1963.

At Ravenna in northern Italy, ANIC has now boosted fertilizer capacity to 1 million metric tons a year, including 500,000 tons of ammonium sulfate and 170,000 tons of ammonium nitrate. Synthetic rubber capacity is up to 100,000 tons annual capacity this year.

ANIC says synthetic rubber sales vol-

—*Continued on page 36*

HEADS RESEARCH: Dr. Roger W. Strassburg, named manager of research operations at the Brecksville, Ohio, research center of B. F. Goodrich Company. He succeeds Dr. Charles H. Stockman, who has gone to Goodrich-High Voltage Astronautics, Inc., Burlington, Mass.

Polyisobutylene Plant To Be the UK's First

The United Kingdom is going to get its first polyisobutylene plant. It will be built in Baglan Bay, South Wales, by the overseas chemical division of New York-based W. R. Grace & Co.

Scheduled for completion by the end of 1962, the plant will be designed and constructed by Parsons Power Gas of London, England, and will have an annual rated capacity of 8 million pounds.

A full range of polyisobutylene will be produced, offering molecular weights from 600 to 2,000. The material is an important ingredient in the manufacture of numerous end-products, including lubricating oil additives, caulking and sealing compounds. It is also used in the electrical, adhesive and metal industries.

Under a long-term contract with British Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Ltd., the feedstock, a mixed butane-butylene stream rich in isobutylene, will be obtained from an adjoining petrochemical plant being built by British Hydrocarbon at Baglan Bay.

The new Grace plant will employ a process developed and licensed by Cosden Petroleum Corporation, a 53 percent-owned subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co. Cosden has oil refineries and a petrochemical plant located in Texas, and is one of the leading manufacturers of polyisobutylene in the United States.

Propylene Facility Set By Cities Service in La.

Cities Service Refining Corporation will put up a 100-million-pound-a-year propylene unit at its Lake Charles, La., facility. The high-purity olefin produced will go to Hercules Powder Company's polyolefins plant next door.

Badger Manufacturing Company has been awarded the contract for design, engineering, procurement and construction of the propylene refining unit, which should be on stream by late spring 1962.

PPG's New Plant, Route For Methyl Chloroform

The chemical division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has started construction of a methyl chloroform plant at Lake Charles, La., with output scheduled for the fall of 1962.

A new process for methyl chloroform production was developed by the division's research and development personnel, and extensive pilot plant operations have been under way in the company since 1960. An industrial solvent, the product is being marketed under the trade name 'Tri-ethane."

P.A.'s Viewpoint: The Uphill Climb Is No Boom

Business continues its uphill climb to the "anticipated good fourth quarter" seen in last month's report. While the figures are encouraging and a good tone of optimism prevails, purchasing executives are quick to point out that conditions are not effervescent and they see no boom for at least the balance of this year.

A strong 51 percent report new orders up over last month. Only 13 percent report them lower; however, this is up from a low of 6 percent so reporting in September. No change is reported by 36 percent. Higher production levels are reported by 51 percent, the same as last month; and, as noted last month, this is the highest number so reporting since May, 1955. Lower production levels are reported by 14 percent, up from 10 percent last month.

New Orders	*Better*	*Same*	*Worse*
October	51	36	13
September	58	36	6
Production			
October	51	35	14
September	51	39	10

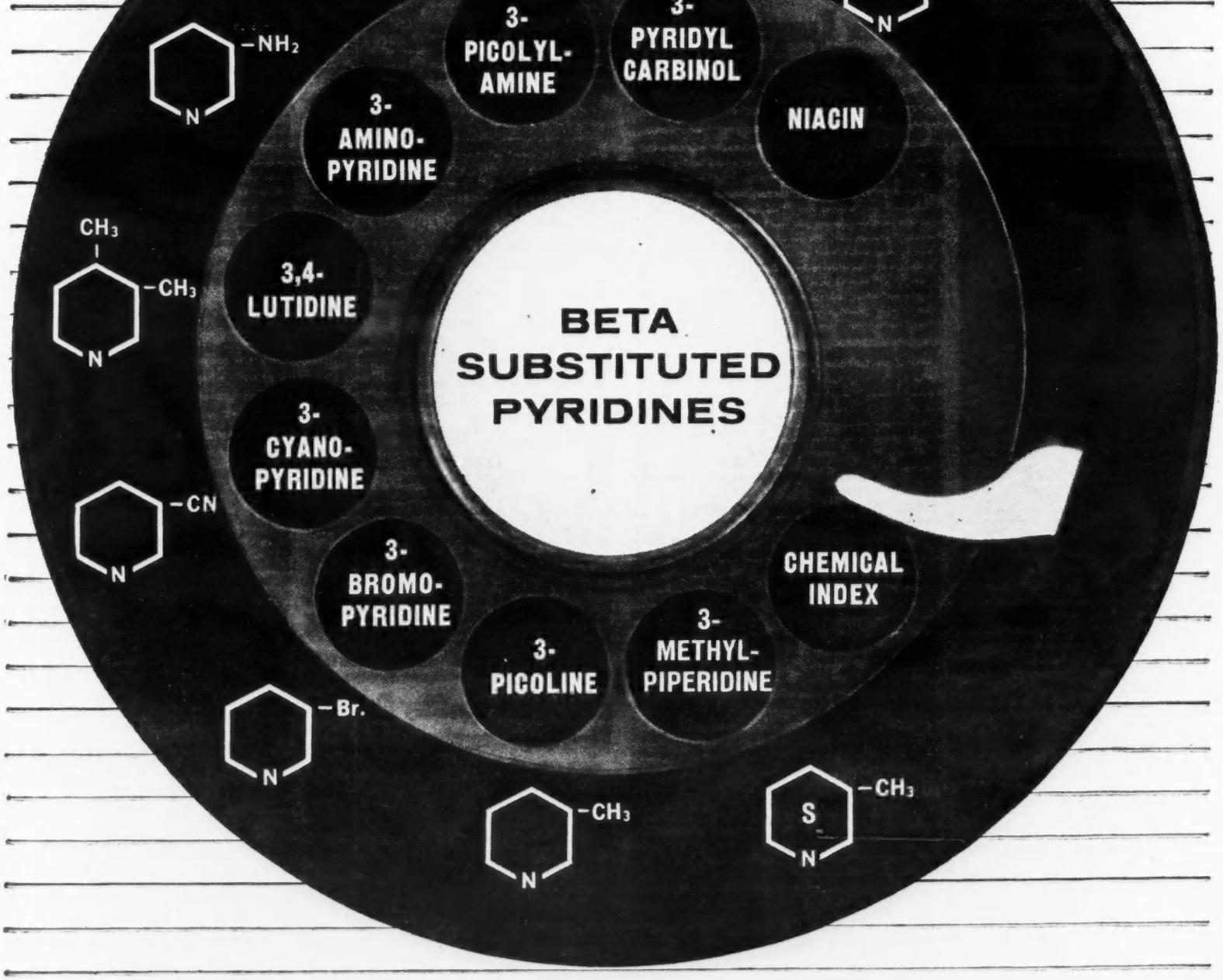
While not fatal, it appears that the automobile strike is a thorn in the side of business and has had more of a depressant effect than originally anticipated. However, this has been offset to some degree by increased government spending, which is now showing signs of being felt in the economy. Nevertheless, spotty weaknesses persist in this otherwise encouraging report.

Signs of lengthening lead time command the purchasing executive's attention. While tight inventory control, stiff competition, excess vendor capacity, and a buyer's market, are still very much in evidence, buyers indicate that they are re-

—*Continued on page 64*

This report was prepared by the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

call Reilly.



Reilly CHEMICALS

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

NPVLA'S NEW PRESIDENT: William E. Hood, president of Industrial Paint Manufacturing Company of Birmingham, Ala., who last week was elected to a one-year term as president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

Battley's Farewell to the NPVLA: 1961 Sales Should Top 1960's, $2 Billion Target Is in Sight

Paint makers this year should top their 1960 sales figure ($1,763,600,000), and safely past the recession, they'll be back within shooting range of that $2 billion target in '62. In fact, says Joseph F. Battley, the industry might already have had its $2 billion in sales "if too many people had not cried wolf" when the business downturn threatened. These were among Mr. Battley's parting reflections as he stepped down last week as president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association after fourteen fruitful years at the association's helm.

In leaving, Mr. Battley (pictured to the right) exhorted NPVLA members to continue industry-wide cooperation, to press their attack on the "suede shoe" boys who peddle inferior paints and to stay in step with technological pace-setters.

Joseph F. Battley

Wants More Scientists Recruited

Addressing the association's annual meeting in Washington, D.C., Mr. Battley also reiterated his oft-heard call for recruitment of more chemists, chemical engineers and other paint technicians. "The competence of present technical personnel cannot be spread any thinner," he declared.

These problems already existed as long ago as 1933 when he first worked with NPVLA as a government official and are destined to tax the industry's resourcefulness for years to come, Mr. Battley said.

In respect to the technological race, he feels that failure to keep abreast of new raw materials, finishes and paints "could mean the end for the 'Gay Nineties' paint manufacturer."

A three-year, $1.5 million advertising campaign was credited by Mr. Battley with a sharp boost in sales during the early years of his tenure.

"In 1946," he noted, "the sales of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry totaled $883,220,000. In 1960, total sales were $1,763,600,000. This is a 99 percent increase during fourteen years."

In other areas of industry progress, Mr. Battley cited "improved relations with various government agencies," and the increased prestige of the industry owing to greater public awareness of its high ethical standards.

Looking ahead, Mr. Battley anticipated a protracted Cold War which would call for "a more imaginative approach to business management as a means of adjusting to the demands of the tense international situation."

In another featured NPVLA address, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating charged that the Kennedy administration has so far lacked a "sense of priority" in its distribution of federal resources.

The New York Republican called for reaffirmation of the role of the Bureau

—Continued on page 55

Caprolactam Seen A Billion-Pounder Inside Two Years

Caprolactam world capacity in 1963 will pass 1 billion pounds annually, according to figures compiled from the British magazine *Nitrogen*. The publication concludes that since present processes yield ammonium sulfate as by-product, it's quite likely that output of the latter in 1962 from caprolactam will be 1.4 million metric tons—nearly 10 percent of world ammonium sulfate production.

Caprolactam's world-wide expansion boom is of twofold significance to the nitrogen industry, *Nitrogen* points out: (1) The product is a large consumer of technical N, and (2) large amounts of ammonium sulfate are made as a by-product.

Despite the fact that this source of ammonium sulfate is growing rapidly, only in Japan has there been any attempt to rationalize caprolactam output with established sulfate production.

In the US, Allied Chemical Corporation's Hopewell, Va., plant is being expanded to produce about 150 million pounds a year. It had been thought ear-

—Continued on page 56

World Caprolactam: 1963*

US:	
Allied	150 million lbs./yr.
Dow Badische	40 million lbs. yr.
DuPont	50 million lbs. yr.
Argentina:	
Extavia SA	2 million lbs./yr.
Czechoslovakia:	
Strojo	4 million lbs./yr.
East Germany:	
VEB Leuna	77 million lbs./yr.
France:	
Rhodiaceta	22 million lbs./yr.
Italy:	
Snia Viscosa	22 million lbs./yr.
Montecatini-Rhodiatoce	3 million lbs./yr.
Japan:	
Ube Kosan	53 million lbs. yr.
Toyo Rayon	80 million lbs. yr.
Asahi Chemical	13 million lbs. yr.
Kureha Spinning	12 million lbs. yr.
Mitsubushi	53 million lbs. yr.
Toa Cosei	110 million lbs. yr.
Mexico:	
Celanese Mexicana	13 million lbs. yr.
Cicloamidas SA	18 million lbs./yr.
Netherlands:	
Kunstzijde-Staatsmijnen	66 million lbs./yr.
Rumania:	
Komplex Budapest	11 million lbs./yr.
United Kingdom:	
ICI	34 million lbs./yr.
Courtaulds	22 million lbs. yr.
USSR:	
Klin Combine	33 million lbs./yr.
West Germany:	
BASF	110 million lbs./yr.
Bayer	33 million lbs. yr.
Grand Total	1,031 million lbs./yr.

* Source: *Nitrogen*. In addition, the following are planned or capacities unknown: Canada, Allied Chemical; Argentina, Ducilio SA, Arenyisa, Hisisa Argentina SA; Japan, Teikoku Rayon; Italy, Sicedison; USSR, Riga Combine, Rustavi, Kirovakan, Gubakha Chemical and Lisichansk Chemical (last two will get 22-million-pound-a-year plants in 1967); Peru, Manufacturas de Nylon.

Monsanto Philosophy: Research in Its Place

Charles Allen Thomas, board chairman of Monsanto Chemical Company, and an old-line scientist himself, has a word of caution for chemical men; Put research in its proper place.

"The American chemical industry has overbuilt in some areas of production," Dr. Thomas warns, adding that "too many groups have gone into chemistry by simply purchasing the technology. They are cranking out the material, all right, but they are not advancing the cause of chemistry or themselves by proper research, development and engineering work. They may very well find this neglect coming home to roost, by obsolescence in their products and their plants."

Speaks at Research Center's Dedication

Dr. Thomas' statements were made last fortnight as Monsanto dedicated its giant, new research center in suburban St. Louis, Mo.

For the faint-hearted, Dr. Thomas had a word of encouragement." The chemical industry is built on the application of science and technology. Some say the American chemical industry has reached a plateau as far as profits are concerned. I have seen one article in a national magazine titled 'The Bloom Is Off the Rose' (perhaps the first time a chemical plant was called by that name). Another article more recent, was headed 'Chemicals: The Ball Is Over'."

Then the speaker expressed the company credo: "We of Monsanto do not agree with this theory. Is the party really over for science and technology. We don't think so!"

Pointing to the company's new $10 million research complex, Dr. Thomas

—Continued on page 50

Soybean Men Told: Sell Beans Locally

Soybean producers will soon be selling their beans locally to feed mills, if new recommendations of the Department of Agriculture are acted on by the mills.

USDA has found that millers can effect substantial cost savings by buying unextracted beans and cooking them for feeds. Current practice is to use feed-grade fat supplied by oil extractors.

Calory for calory, the unextracted bean turns out to be less expensive, the department says.

The conclusions by economists in USDA's Economic Research Service were drawn from an analysis of published data, and from a study of feed-making operations at five mills in the northwest Arkansas poultry area.

Comparisons of the two high-energy sources were made on the basis of costs, calories per pound, freight savings, advantages of granulated versus liquid ingredient forms and benefits from using locally-produced materials.

Relative cost for calories in the finished feed was the deciding factor in every

—Continued on page 56

Chemical Men Face Prospect Of Blanket Deals on Tariff

Chemical manufacturers face the prospect of whole sections of the industry being treated by the Kennedy administration as a single unit for tariff bargaining purposes in future negotiations.

The industry appears to have lost its fight to have such bargaining on a product-by-product basis only.

This became a fact last week when Undersecretary of State for economic affairs George W. Ball outlined to the forty-eighth National Foreign Trade Convention plans of the Kennedy administration to seek "substantially broader and more flexible powers" to lower taxes and other barriers to foreign imports.

Paint Industries Show: Parade of New Products

Among new and glittering wares unwrapped by coatings merchants for the twenty-sixth annual Paint Industries Show in Washington, D.C. last week: the first epoxy resin needing neither curing agent nor catalyst.

Also on display before the "Big Tent" closed at Washington's Shoreham hotel Saturday (November 4) were two new resins for hard-surface coatings, and a group of low-cost thixotropic paints based on vinyl acetate copolymers.

Timed for the show, announcements from other parts of the country registered breakthroughs in alkyd resins, the molding of polyester resins, and the mixing of "unmixable" water and linseed oil.

"Eponol 55," unveiled by Shell Chemical Company, is the epoxy said to bypass curing agents and catalysts. By solvent evaporation alone, the resin reportedly

—Continued on page 55

Styrene Is Up to Capacity At Sinclair-Koppers Facility

Production at Sinclair-Koppers Chemical Company's new styrene plant in Houston, Tex., has reached rated capacity of 70 million pounds a year, six weeks following start-up.

The plant is reportedly the world's largest producer of styrene using gasoline fractions as the raw material. It was placed on stream during Hurricane Carla, and continued in operation through the storm and its aftermath.

Sinclair-Koppers is jointly owned by Sinclair Oil Corporation and Koppers Company. The plant's output is being marketed by the plastics division of Koppers. The product is moving by pipeline, tankcar and tanktruck to Gulf Coast producers of synthetic rubber.

NACA Re-elects Tomasek; Hitchner Is President Again

National Agricultural Chemicals Association at its twenty-eighth annual meeting in Hot Springs, Va., last week elected Herbert F. Tomasek, president of Chemagro Corporation of Kansas City, Mo., to another one-year term as board vice-chairman. He will serve with Dr. George R. Ferguson, who was named chairman (see picture story on page 5).

L. S. Hitchner, was elected for another year as NACA president. Renamed for one-year terms, too, were: Jack Dreessen as secretary and Miss Lee H. Grobe as secretary.

Photochemicals: The Box Camera 'Made' Them

What the box camera did for picture-taking, it also did for photographic chemicals. It enlarged the whole business.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, which has been keeping track of such things, reports that from less than $20 million in 1954, sales of packaged photo chemicals at the manufacturer's level rose to $35.1 million in 1958. And last year, sales reached an estimated $45 million.

Citing figures from the Bureau of Census, MCA reports that dollar sales of these chemicals, which include developers, fixers and a host of supplementary items, are reportedly growing at an annual rate of 15 percent.

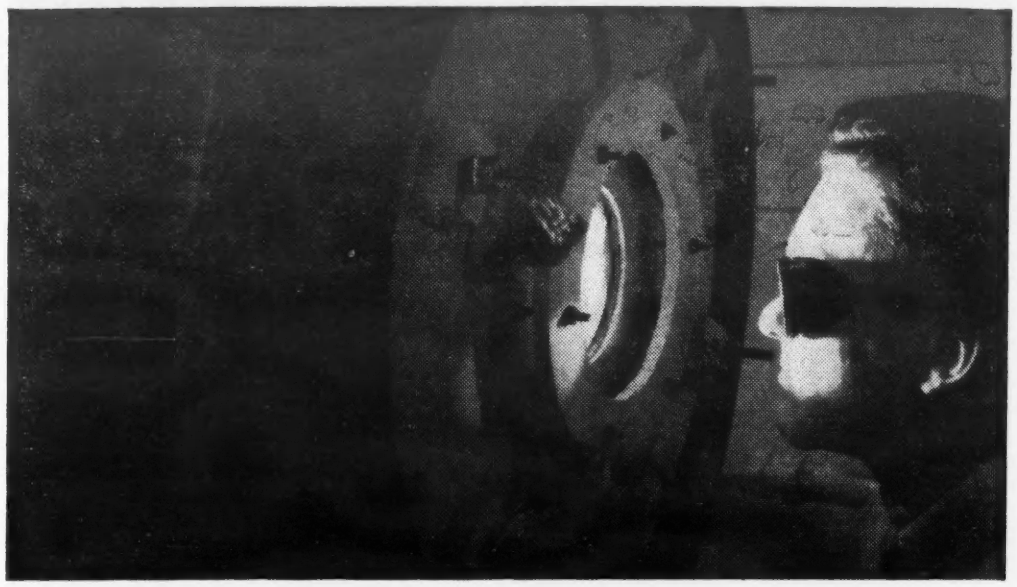
"Accurate tracing of total consumption of chemicals in processing photographs is difficult because many of these same chemicals have other uses," MCA reports.

However, the association goes on to note that during the fifties, production of synthetic organic photographic chemicals increased 68 percent—from 3.5 million pounds in 1950 to 5.9 million in 1959. Estimates indicate that production for 1960 rose to 6.1 million pounds.

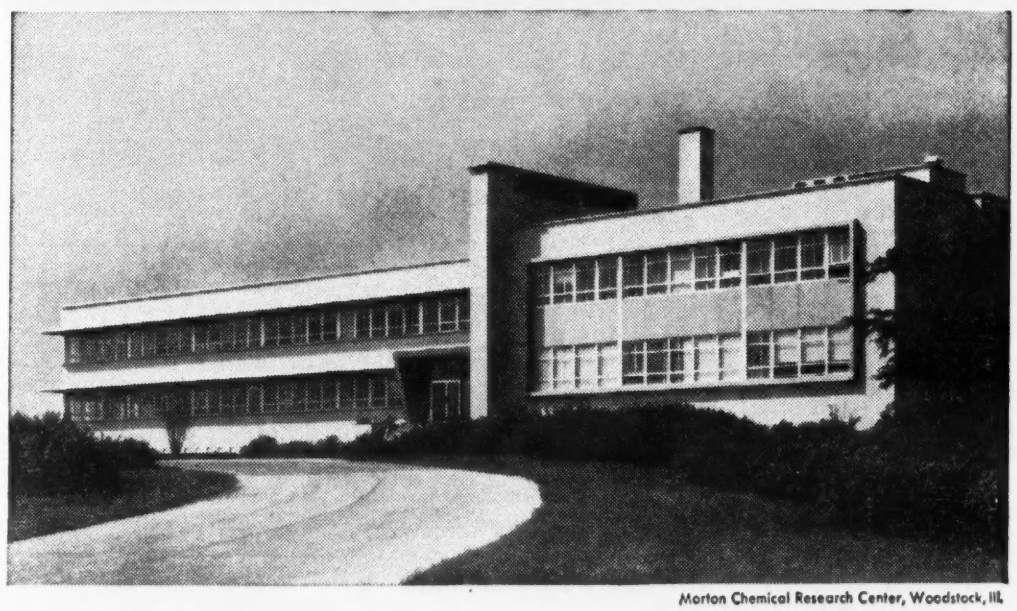
The basic chemical principles of photography have undergone little change during the last 100 years. But the chemicals, paper and film used are highly sophisticated versions of the products used by nineteenth century photographers. One company today produces 300 kinds of photographic paper and 310 chemical products for photography—a long ways from the ambrotypes and wet plates of Civil War period photographers.

Meeting Dates
May Be Found
On Page 30

For quality basic and specialty chemicals...



For problem-solving tech service...



Morton Chemical Research Center, Woodstock, Ill.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low many be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, divd. E ..... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., t.c.l., divd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .70 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .71½- —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.25 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. 1.26 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .73 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .74½- —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .09½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .35 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms. 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l. works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh). 250-lb dms., c.a., pt. of shipt lb .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb higher.)
Freight equald. shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .33 —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS
Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt alld. lb. .38 - —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Biborate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis .... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., divd ..... lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .31¼- —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.60 - 2.80
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. divd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., divd lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS
Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb lots, frt alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. divd. ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,9.. lbs. works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb 17½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
divd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S.E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truckloads
t.w.	tankwagons
USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

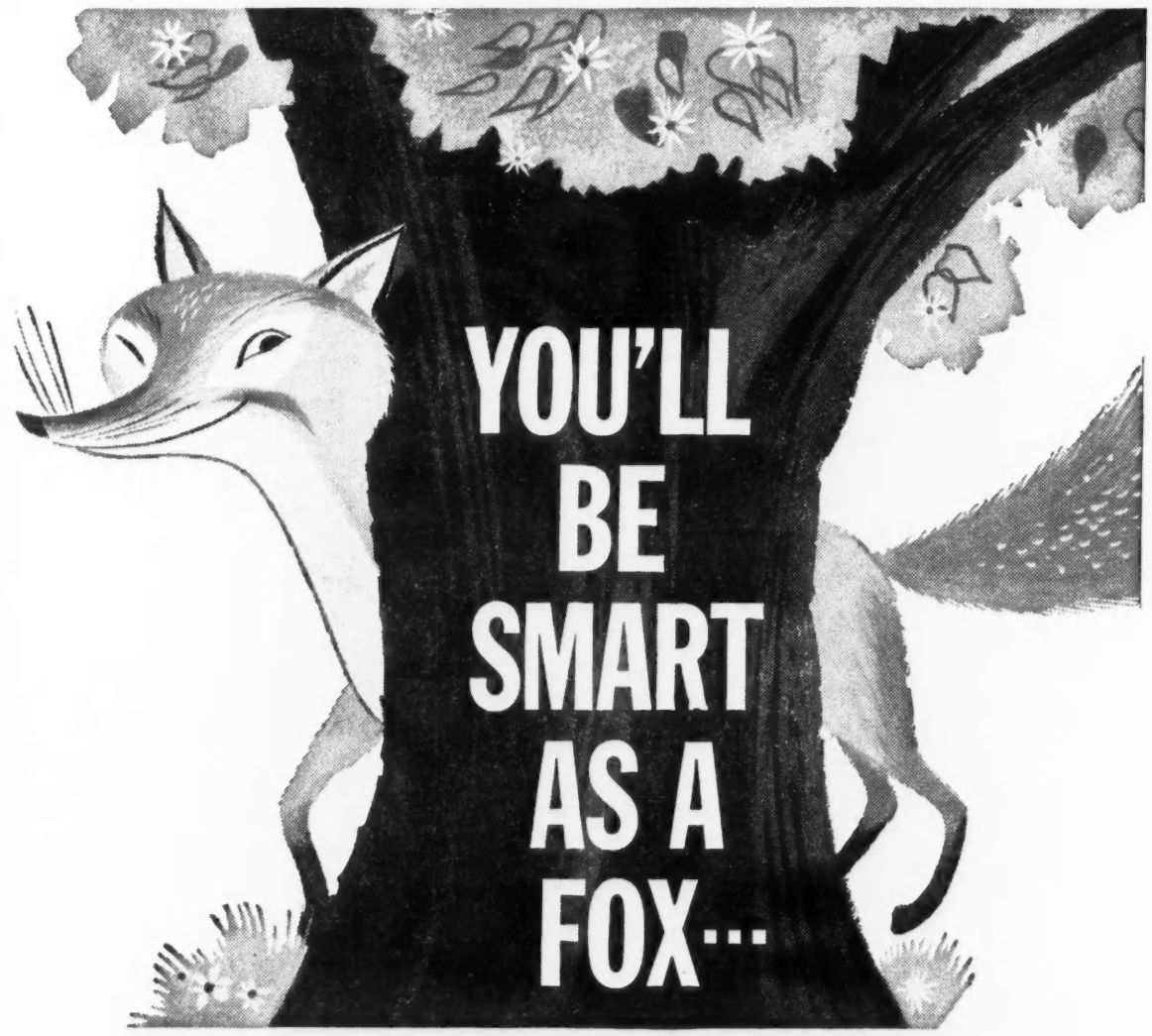
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb 60 .70
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. 35 .40
powd., cs. ..... lb 66 .55
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb 75 —
powd., kgs. ..... lb .85 —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0530- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0655- .0830
Aluminum acetate, basic, fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .16 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 16½- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 21.00 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 21 50 —
Soln., 32° cbys. c.l., works lb 0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb 0570- .1099
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .31 .33
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. works lb. .16¼ —
bgs., t.c.l. works lb. .17¼ .1914
bulk, c.l. basis 80% lb. .14½ —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11 00 - —
containers extra t.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works .. lb. .09 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .10 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV fib dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms. works. lb. .19 - —
fib dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .2610- —
50-lb pigs 10,000-lb lots frt allld. lb. .24 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, 200-lb. dm., divd lb. .70 - —
Standard lining, dms lb. .47½- —
Aluminum powder lining, extra-fine, 250-lb. dm., divd lb. 1.12 - —
Standard lining, dms lb. .82 - —
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs. t.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 5.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 1 60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls 100% basis lb. 1.15 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .475 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms. smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.25 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.23 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton 92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt equald. E. of Rockies ton 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .43 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 24.11 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms. works lb 42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb 2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms c.l. t.l. frt equald lb 44 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis lb 46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms c.l lb 15½- —
Ammonium chloride white tech., fine gran bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm lb .20 - —
Ammonium citrate dibasic 250-lb dm f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate tech. 200-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb 45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous)
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b works lb. 4.51 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate dms., c.l., frt alld lb. 20½- —
dms. t.l.l. frt alld lb 21½- —
tanks frt alld lb 19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 4.25
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 .55

Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400 lb dms. 15,000-lbs works. lb. 1.35 - —
400-lb dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, work lb. 1.36 - —
400-lb dms. works lb. 1.37 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade 33.5% N. bgs., f.o.b. works ton.67.00 - —
dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.44.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N eastern, bgs. c.l., ship't point frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.67.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b works E lb. .28½- —
Tech. powd. 200-lb. dm., same basis lb .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran. bgs., c.l. works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.15.27 - —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF., V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —

Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Ammonium sulfate, large granular, bulk, c.l. works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l. works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt equald., 100% basis, ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms. c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech. soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Syn., exo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Primary, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Anethol tech., dms. lb. .80 .92
USP. cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Angelica root, bls. lb. .50 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms. l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99% 150-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
Electrical grade bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .32½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .31½- —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c. higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .44½- —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine free base, dms., 10-kilo 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.64.80 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.80.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 5.60 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 5.85 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton.89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.46.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —



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★ *Ethyl Alcohol* ★ *Butyl Chloride* ★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Ethyl Acetate* ★ *Isoamyl Alcohol* ★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Butyl Alcohol* ★ *Acetone* ★ *Refined Fusel Oil*
★ *Butyl Acetate* ★ *Acetaldehyde* ★ *Proprietary Solvent*
★ *THERMICE brand of CO_2 (gas, liquid, solid)*

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LOS ANGELES—HUBBARD 3-6430

Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. Nom.
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots, 10 oz. lots .. oz. 5.25 - —
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units 50,000 units. .90 - —
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .65 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs ... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works ... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l. frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., t.l.c., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 - —
dms. t.c.l., t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald. lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., t.c.l. same basis lb. .42 .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19 - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l. works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 30.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.30.00 - —
white, water-grd, paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ton.60.00 -60.25
paper bgs. ex whse New York ton 84.85 —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 —
cbys. t.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns. lb. 3.75 - —
NF, Dominica, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. ... lb. .53 - .54
Brazilian, bgs. ... lb. .57 - .58
Central American, bgs. ... lb. .55 - .56
Chilean, bgs. ... lb. .59 Nom.
Refd. USP, bleached white, bricks 100-lb. ctns lb. .67 - .69
white, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb. .66 - .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .60 - .62
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
Belladonna leaf, bls ... lb. .25 - .30
Belladonna root, bls ... lb. .35 - .38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ... lb. .74 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. ... lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l ... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La. ... gal. .31 - —
Bethlehem, Pa. ... gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district ... gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district ... gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah ... gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. ... gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ... gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio ... gal. .31 - —
Mennequa, Colo. ... gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio ... gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .31 - —
Port Arthur, Tex. ... gal. .31 - —
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ... gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ... gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0058- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls, frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoic acid in bags, ½c. lower.

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ... lb. .32 —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.35 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms, c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .96 - 1.06
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ... lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd. ... lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .24 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. ... lb. 3.80 - 4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis ... lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis ... lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. ... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns ... lb. 8.20 - 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots ... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots ... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ... lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ... lb.56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots ... lb.56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphtol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin cryst., bots ... gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns ... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. ... lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Bismuth chloride, jars ... lb 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms ... lb 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal bxs, ton lots ... lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.92 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb dm. f.o.b. works lb 3.98 - —
Bismuth subiodide fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.10 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb. 4.15 - —
Bismuth trioxide 100-lb. dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .32½- —
Blackberry root bark, bls ... lb. .50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.160.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.170.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton 215.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. ... lb. .80 - .85

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Peruvian, dms. ... lb 1.65 —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls ... lb 1.50 —
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 100.00 —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .1750- .2225
t.c.l., works ... lb 1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb. higher.
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.67 - —

"Elementary, my good man..."

- Aromatic Chemicals
- Balsams, Gums, Sundries
- Bath Preparations
- Colors
- Concentrated Citrus Oils
- Cream Odors
- Essential Oils
- Expressed Oils
- Face Powder, Talcum, and Sachet Odors
- Fixatives
- Floral Waters
- Flower Absolutes
- Flower Concretes
- Insecticides, Masking, and Industrial Odors
- Oil Soluble Colors
- Oleoresins
- Perfumes, Toilet Water, and Toilet Preparation Odors
- Secondary Shades, Certified
- Shaving Cream, Shampoos, and Hair Preparations
- Terpeneless Oils
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WAtkins 4-7878

Norda makes good scents

Specialists in good products for the Drug, Chemical, and Cosmetic Industries

Borax—Cellulose Gum

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 8.91 -10.91
bulk, c.l. works ton 83.00 —
Tech., gran., decanydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 • —
bgs smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 • 8.56
bulk, c.l., works ton 43 50 —
Tech., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 • —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 • 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton.58 00 —
USP powd. bgs. c.l., works ton.54.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 • 9.82
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
Boric acid tech. anhyd 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton.335 00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.21.27 • —
Tech, anhyd., 99% bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.22.52 -24.52
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works. ton.163.50 —
Tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.67 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.92 -14.92
Tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.188.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.13.17 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.14.42 • —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.112.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8 78 • —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.03 -12 03
dms. c.l. works ton 137 00 —
dms. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.29 • —
dms. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.11.54 • —
bulk c.l. works ton.106 00 —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 9.20 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.10 45 -12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.71 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.96 • —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb 2 75 • —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1 25 • —
100-lb cyls. works lb 1 70 • —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. 70 • —
cyls., t.t.l. works lb. 70 • —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid bbls lb 1.53 —
Bromine purif. 99.8% c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 32 —
cs. l.c.l. same basis lb 34 .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 31 —
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 31 34
tanks, same basis lb. 21½ —
Bromochloromethane dms. c.l., frt. equald lb 48 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 50 —
tanks, same basis lb 47 —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb 1.95 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5 25 5.35
Brucine, cns. oz. .75 • 1.10
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. .65 • .85
Buchu leaves, bbls lb. .60 • .65

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example prices on Brown Iron oxide, may be found in the l's under Iron oxide brown

Butadiene retd cyls. c.l., refy lb 21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb 22 —
tanks, dlvd lb 12¾ —
Butene-1 tanks works lb. 0625 —
Butene-2 tanks works lb. 0570 —
n-Butyl acetate ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 17 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 18½ —
tanks, same basis lb 14½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dvld. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 18½ —
tanks, same basis lb. 14½ —
sec-Butyl acetate syn. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 16¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. 12¼ —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E lb. .37½ —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 38½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 —
n-Butyl alcohol ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 19½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 15½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½ —
Sec-synthetic dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ —
tanks dlvd lb. 12½ —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd. E lb. .16 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride dms. c.l., works lb. .37½ —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 38¼ —
n-Butyl ether dms. c.l., works lb. 35¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 36 —
tanks, works lb 33¼ —
Butyl cyclohexyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½ —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .22½ —
Butyl isodecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27½ —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .22½ —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .22 • —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ —
Butyl octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24½ —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .22½ —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .22 • —
Butyl oleate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26½ .27
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, CP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .28½ —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .29 • .29¾
tech., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¼ .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 47½ —
tc., t.l., same basis lb. .45 • —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.75 • —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3 Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 20½ —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.t., f.o.b. works lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 • —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .40 • —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb 43 • —
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 57½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .54 —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb 5.55 • —
Light shade bbls. same basis lb 4 65 • —
Medium shade bbls., same basis. lb. 5 30 • —
Medium, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 • —
Orange-red shade bbls same basis lb 4.30 • —
Yellow all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 3.02 • —
Cadmium chloride 400-lb dms., f.o.b shipping point lb. 1.56½ • —
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms. lb 6 75 7.00
Cadmium metal grains or sticks, ton lots, cs. dlvd lb. 1.60 • —
Cadmium nitrate purif. cryst. 400-lb dms., less than 5,000 lbs. f.o.b shipping point. lb. .94 • —
400-lb dms. 5,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .90 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.73 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls same Basis lb. 2.03 • —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.95 • —
Red, medium light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.88 • —
Red, maroon shade bbls same basis lb. 2.11 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 2 84 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1 66 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, dark shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.64 • —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.96 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.31 • —
Red, medium-light shade bbls same basis lb. 2.08 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.27 • —
Caffeine NF citrated dms 400 lb lots or more f.b 2.70 • —
USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.25 • —
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 2.25 • —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.40 • —
Cajuput oil, native cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Redist. USP cns lb 1 90 2.10
Calamine USP dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil bots lb 12.00 20.00
Calciferol cryst 10 kilo or more lots works gram .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots gram 55 • —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 3.10 • —
Calcium bromide NF tars 100 lbs. or more lb 1.10 • —
Calcium carbide standard generator size. 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 • —
Calcium carbonate nat. dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 10.50 —
Chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd. ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l. works ton.30.00 —
10 to 30 microns bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -38.50
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 45 00 53 50
medium bgs c.l. works ton 38.00 —
bgs. l.c.l works ton 48.00 53.00
Surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.57.00 59.00
ultrafine bgs. c.l., works ton 117 50 167 50
bgs l.c.l. works ton.137 50 187 50
Calcium chloride, cone., flake or pellet 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald. ton.39.30 • —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.32.00 • —
Liquor, 40% tanks frt equald. ton.12.50 • —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.38.00 • —
Purif., gran. dms lb. .27 —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.30.50 • —
dms., l.c.l. works frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP gran., dms. lb. .32 • —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 • —
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb. 1.95 • —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb dm., ton lb. 73½ —
USP powd. 100-lb dm., ton lb. 66½ —
Calcium hydride lump dms. works lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran. 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs.27.50 • —
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.39.50 • —
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 • —
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works. lb. 4.27 • —
Calcium lactate, NF dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 • .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 • —
Calcium naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca., dms. frt equald lb. .30 • —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, 1 kilo or more lb. 20.00 • —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 • 1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
Feed grade, 18½% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald ton.81.00 • —
bgs. c.l., t.l., f.o.b Texas City works ton 75.50 • —
Feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.97.65 • —
bgs., c.l. frt equald ton.107.65 • —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs. c.l., prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.10.00 • —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .34½ —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb more.
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs or more f.o.b warehouse N Y lb. .39 • —
Calcium resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld., works lb. .45 • —
Calcium silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 • —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .39 • —
cns., l.c.l lb 40 • .44
Calomel NF mild, powd. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.32 • —
NF mild precip. dms. 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.67 • —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl. c.l., works lb. .15 —
dms incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ —
tanks same basis lb. .12½ —
Camphene chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, syn. tech., 1 bbl. or more, lb. .45 • —
USP, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .56 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .57 • —
tablets, cns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .80 • —
cns., 500-lb. lots lb .81 • —
cns., smaller lots lb .82 • —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb .32 • .50
White, dms. lb .34 • .40
Cananga oil, native, cns lb 5.00 6.50
Rectified cns lb 7 25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .57 • .59
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .61 • .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.50 • —
powd. bgs. lb. 1.75 • —
Russian bgs. lb. 2.25 • —
powd. bgs. lb. 2.50 • —
Caprie acid, dms lb. .27¼ .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾ —
Caprolactam monomer, flake, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. frt. equald. lb. .49 • —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .54 • —
molten, tanks, same basis lb. .46 • .462
Caprylic alcohol 85% dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 • —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½ —
Sec. 92-99% dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb. .22 • —
dms. t.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 • —
tanks, f.o.b works lb. .19½ —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .27¼ .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾ —
Capsicum (see Pepper red)
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin NF from dom. pepper, dms lb 4.00 • —
NF from African pepper, dms. lb 4.50 —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Caraway seed Danish bgs. lb. 16 —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .19 • —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 • —
Carbon black, channel, rubber, beads, bulk, c.l. works lb. .08 • —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. or dlvd lb. .16¼ —
Furnace, fast extruding, bulk, c.l., works lb. .06¼ —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .13½ —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or ex whse lb. .14½ —
high modulus, bulk, c.l., works lb. .05¾ —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .13 • —
semi-reinforcing, bulk, c.l., works lb. .05¼ —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ —
bgs., cns., l.c.l. ex whse lb. .12½ —
pigment, high color beads, bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 • —
cns., l.c.l., dlvd. or ex whse lb. .87 • —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .22½ —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E ton.55.00 • —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 • —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 • .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 • —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 • —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .0450 —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼ —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t. frt. alld lb. .14¼ —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾ .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb.40.00 -43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.15 • —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.00 • —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.60 • —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.45 • —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.95 • —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 • —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .56 • .58
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .64 • .65
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .72 • .74
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots lb. .55 • .57
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots lb. .57 • .59
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .64 • .66
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .84 • .86
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .86 • .88
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.
Carotene tech. 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½ —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms., works million units. .12 • —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms. dlvd million units. .144 • —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo.57.60 • —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram. cns kilo.72.00 • —
b-Carotene, pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo240.00 • —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5 00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 • —
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 • —
80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 • —
Imp., ineubible, acid-precip., gru., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaport lb. .18½ .19¼
Casein, imp., Australian bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .20 • 20½
New Zealand, same basis lb .24 • .25
Cashewnut shell liquid treated, dms. c.l., Newark, NJ lb. 24 —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .25 • —
t.w., same basis lb. 22½ —
Cassella acid dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1 75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns. lb. 6.50 • 8.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .28½ —
"B," bls. lb. .27½ —
"C," bls. lb. .25½ —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .27½ —
"B," bls. lb. .26½ —
"C," bls. lb. .25¼ —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550 —
dms. t.c.l. lb. .2650 —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2710 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2860 —
tanks lb. .2510 —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2560 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 —
tanks lb. .2460 —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2425 —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2525 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .2625 —
raw, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2300 —
dms. t.c.l. lb. .2300 —
tanks lb. .2000 —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 —
dms., c.l. lb. .2225 —
tanks lb. .1925 —
refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650 —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2750 —
tanks lb. .2450 —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2450 —
tanks lb. .2150 —
Castor oil, imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks, New York lb. .16¼ —
No. 3, tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 • .15½
75% dms. works lb. .19 • .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. 41¼ .43¼
Split, dms. lb. 33¾ .34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35 00 —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb 5 25 • —
Syn., cns. lb 9 00 • —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb 2 17½ —
Resub., dms., works lb 4 29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic)
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns., dms lb. 3.30 • 3.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Celery seed oil lb 12 00 —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .34 • —
Indian, bgs. lb. .26 • —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E lb. .36 .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).

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Pfizer now makes available this more stable form of bacitracin... a highly effective antibiotic in the topical treatment of infections caused by Gram-positive organisms, especially effective against pyogenic infections of the skin. **ZINC BACITRACIN** is readily formulated into pharmaceutical dosage forms and may be wet granulated without significant potency loss. Its low index of allergenicity makes it excellent for topical applications.

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Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works frt alld lb .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb .59 - —
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .57 - —
bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. E lb. .59 - —
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)
Cerium hydrate (4% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.40 - —
77% CeO. fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, divd. lb 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, divd lb 2.15 —
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns., c.l., t.l., divd E lb 41½- —
fib cns. l.c.l. same basis lb. 43½- —
tanks same basis lb .39 —
Extra, cns. c.l., t.l., divd E lb 48½- —
fib cns. l.c.l., same basis lb 50½- —
tanks same basis lb 46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, Roman, cs. lb. .95 - 1.10
lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb 350 00 —
Charcoal activated NF fib dms., c.l., works lb. .34 --
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb .35 35½
fib dms. smaller lots, works lb. .36 .59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal hardwood, lump, bulk c.l., f.o.b plant ton 55 00 —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 80 00 - —
5-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106 00 —
20-lb paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b plant, ton 90.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs c.l. same basis ton 86.00 —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.70 - 4.90
Chicago acid, paste bbls. frt. alld. lb 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech. 94% min dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms. l.c.l. works lb .21 —
Chloral hydrate USP jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1 03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1 05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld lb 65 —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. 66 —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms l.c.l 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt allo lb 70 —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt allo lb. .15 —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .16 —
70% dms., c.l., same basis lb. 18½ —
dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis lb. 19½ —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., cns c.l. works lb 60 —
cns., l.c.l. works lb 61 —
125 cps. cns. c.l., works lb 70 —
300 cps. cns. c.l., works lb 80 —
Chlorine liq., cyls c.l. works, frt equald lb 11 —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, same basis lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid mono, flake, 99% purif. dms., c.l lb 23½ .25½
dms. l.c.l. lb 24½- —
Tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb. 20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech. liq., dms., frt allo lb 1 03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls lb 1 38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms. frt allo lb. 66 - —
m-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt allo. lb. 75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 77 —
tanks, same basis lb 73 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt allo lb. 52 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 54 - —
tanks, same basis lb 50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms., c.l., frt. allo. lb. 77 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l. works lb 1 05 - —
dms. l.t.l. same basis lb 1 20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l. works lb 1 95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs or more works, lb 2.25 - —
fib dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform tech. dms. c.l. divd, E lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .19 - —
tanks same basis lb .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 27 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb 30 - —
tanks minimum 4,000 gals divd. lb. 25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, divd. E., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
Powd., dlvd E., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. divd. E lb. 86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms. frt allo lb. 75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech. solid, dms., frt allo lb. 99 - —
5-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech. solid. dms., frt. allo lb. .25 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .37 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol dms. c.l., frt equald lb .37 - —
dms l.c.l same basis .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml. cyls., 180 lbs., frt allo lb 1.07 - —
cyls 100 lbs. same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1 14 - —

Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .0515- —
tanks frt equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech. dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, 100-lb dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms. frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome green CP dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls divd E of Rockies. lb. .43 - —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. 44 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .44 - —
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome orange CP bbls., divd E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome yellow CP bbls. divd E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W of Rockies
Chromic acid 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms. l.c.l. divd N Y Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt allo. lb. 1.20 —
Pure bgs., c.l., frt allo lb. .44½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. 45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs lb 25 —
NF yellow broken bgs lb. .35 .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb 1.50 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde dms. lb. .80 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs., lb. .55 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .64 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 55.00 -74.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 4.65 - 5.55
Extra, bots lb. 5.00 7.25
Syn., dms. lb. 6 10 6.65
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .33½- .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28½
bgs. dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. 28 .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. 29 29½
Powdered citric acid ½c per lb higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. 1.05 —
Formosan, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Citronellol bots dms. lb 1.90 2.50
Synthetic, dms. lb 1.70 —
Civet artif. nots lb 13.75 15.00
Nat bots oz 8.50 15.00
Clay, hail dom. airfloated, bgs., c.l. Tenn ton 17.50 21.50
crushed shed moisture bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 11.25
imp airfloated bgs. c.l. Atl port net-ton 43.00 47.00
lump bulk Atl port net-ton 31.50 37.50
Clay, China dom., dry-grd. air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 17.00
Georgia bgs. l.c.l. works ton 13.50 22.50
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 23.00 35.00
white powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net-ton 50.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse net-ton 60.00 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 105° F Flash, tankcars New Jersey and New York Group 3 gal. 18 —
Houston, Texas gal. 12@75 —
140 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 —
Group 3 gal. 154 —
Houston Texas gal. .17 —
Cleve's acid tech. mixed solid, dms, frt allo lb 1.05 - —
1-7 tech. solid dms frt allo lb 77 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.55 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.10 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs. divd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis. bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., divd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 .46
65% low or medium vis. bgs., c.l., divd E 100% basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., divd E., 100% basis lb. .42 1.00
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are ½c. per lb higher and are on a divd. basis.
Coaltar crude resale tar soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd. resale, indust. dms. c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks works gal 20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works ton 42.00 - —
Carbon, bulk works ton 42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Coke bulk works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber bulk works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155° F., Federal Specification RP 381 Type I tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.6% Co dms. dlvd lb 1.04 —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. nbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .44 - —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls. divd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co., dms lb. .38½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate 6% Co., dms. divd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots f.o.b. works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, tanks, Pac. coast lb. .12¼- —
refined, deod., dms lb. .11½- —
Coconut acid, oil, dist. dms lb. .18 - .19
tanks lb. .21½- .24
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .19 - —
tanks lb. .22½- .25
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .20 - —
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb .20 .25
Blue, bls lb .20 .25
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 27.50 -29.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 .45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb .85 .90
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms lb .34 —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb .75 —
Colombo root, bls lb .16 .18
Condurango bark, bls lb .18 .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
No. 3, bgs. lb. .22 - .25
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .85 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns lb 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, c.l., works lb. .3545- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3695- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44½- .45
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30¾- .31¼
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
cuprous, dms., works lb. .3995- .4295
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 —
dms. 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .619 —
dms. smaller lots lb. .639 .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.20 —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms., c.l., frt. E of Miss lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley, basis lb. .31 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 4% Cu, dms frt allo lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. 45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47 - —
red., 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lbs. lots lb. .47½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .45½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip. dms., frt. allo lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 -15.50
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.10 - —
Tribasic, distributors, 50-lb bgs c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 30.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 4.45 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports ton. 160.00 - —
Pac. coast, c.i.f ton. 155.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
Foots, (soapstock, 95% acid), tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .3143- .3175
tanks lb. .2943- —
Corn oil, acid, dms lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
Corn sugar, tanners chipped, paper bgs. c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l 100 lbs 7 45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. N Y 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more gram .85 - .90
Costus oil, bots oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 59.00 -60.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12¼ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .12 - —
tanks, Tex., Waco lb. .12 - —
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .04¼- —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 3.30
Cramp bark, NF bls. lb. .90 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd. dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.

Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl. c.l., works, dms. incl., l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0611- —
tanks, works lb. .0795- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .0511- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .61 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
2,97% 2°C. dms. c.l. frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks same basis lb. .23 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret., dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .20 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
30°-30.49°C m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
29°-29.9°C, m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
25°-28°C m.p. dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., frt. allo. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. .45 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate, grades dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald gal. 1.80 - 2.05
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.40 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.25 - —
Imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b works, frt. equald to competitive points, c.l. gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., works gal. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Crotonic acid, 200-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cryolite, nat. indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .51 - —
bgs. l.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.45 - —
Cumene, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Cumin seed oil, bots, cns lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran, bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont. contract. ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
Indust grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98% tech. 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. allo. E lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .31½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .28 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l. works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or pump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate)
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E, lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .43½- .44½
tanks, divd. E lb. .37½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .22 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .18 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb 1.00 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see i-Decanol).

Deertongue leaves, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss. ton 52.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla. ton 61.25 - —
paper bags, c.l., t.l., Port Arthur, Tex. ton 65.73 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, Wales Tenn. ton 66.00 - —
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex. ton 69.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. 13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-18, CD-19, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, divd., same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., divd E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., divd E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., divd E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher
West coast divd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.60 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.23 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.97 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l. ex ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs. c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .12½ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 3.30 - 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .98½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .93½ - .94
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., divd. lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., divd. lb. .65 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., divd. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .29¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .23½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., divd E lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —

Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .47½ - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., divd lb. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .67 - —

Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .27¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .28¼ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. & lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., Zone 1 lb. 17½ - —
f.o.b., Zone 2 lb. .18½ - —

Takamine enzymes do special jobs for all these people

ET TU? Takamine enzymes help many people in many ways. Perhaps they can solve problems for you. Takamine products offer the widest variety of enzymes available. Each is highly specific in action... fast acting at relatively low concentrations... readily inactivated when action is complete. Enzymes are, in fact, the most efficient catalysts known. For information on the wide variety of Takamine enzyme uses and a summary of current research, drop us a post card. If you'd like further help on enzymes for a specific project, we'd be glad to talk it over.

TAKAMINE®
(*pronounce it Tack-a-ME-nee)

Miles Chemical Company
DIVISION OF MILES LABORATORIES, INC., ELKHART, INDIANA
General Sales Offices: Elkhart, Ind., COngress 4-3111; Clifton, N.J., 772-4800; New York, N.Y., MUrray Hill 2-7970

It will TASTE better, LOOK better, SELL better with Takamine products

Diethylbenzene, 380-lb. dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1 lb. .19½- —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½- —
tankcars, Zone 1 lb. .15 - —
Zone 2 lb 16 — —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies.
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17¾ —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ —
tanks same basis lb. .15¼ —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55¾ —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt alld. E lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .32¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine. dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. 41½ —
Diethylstilbesterol. USP, bots. 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 147 50
bots. 1 kilo lot kilo 110.00 152 50
Digitalis leaves USP, dom. dms lb 1.25 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 3.75 4.20
Diglycol laurate. dms., ton lots lb. .32½- —
Diglycol stearate. dms., t.l lb. .26 - —
Digitonic acid ngs. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .15½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 67 - —
tanks, works lb. 64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk. gram. .028 .03
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone. dms., works lb 3.45 - —
2,2 Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro diphenyl methane pure dms lb 2.55 - —
Tech. dms., 20,000 lbs or more lb 1.11 - —
dms. 1,050 lbs to 20,000 lbs. lb 1.13 - —
dms. 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs lb 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .18½ —
tanks dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isohutyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Di-isohutylene dms c.l. dlvd E lb. .10 —
dms, l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks dlvd E lb .08 —
Di-isodecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000 - 1,999 gals., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .23 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. works lb. .23 - —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .22½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 62 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61¼- —
tanks, works lb. 60 —
Di-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 23¼ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 24¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. 20¾ —
Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 4.00 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb 4.15 —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal dms. dlvd lb 3.50 —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. 78 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. 79½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. 75½- —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. 78 —
dms l.c.l. dlvd 100% basis lb. 79½- —
tanks dlvd., 100% basis lb 75½ —
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms lb 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .24¼- —
Dimethyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb. 1.30 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30½- 1.31
tanks, works lb 1.28 —
Dimethyl sulfate, ref. dms., c.l., works lb .17½ —
ref. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide. dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19½
tanks, works lb. .15 —
Dimethyl sulfoxide. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .35 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 37 - .38
tanks, same basis lb .33 - —
Dimethylamine 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald 100% basis lb. .38 —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald 100% basis lb. 38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms. c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .28 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .29 —
tanks, same basis lb .26 —
N,N Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .32½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .33 .34
tanks, works lb .30 —

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .28 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C. dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. ald. E lb. .26½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .23 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .22½- —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c. higher in West.
Dioctyl senacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .59½- .60
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .33 - —
Prices in the west are 2c per lb. higher. lb. .29 - —
Dipentaerythritol, hgs c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. gal. 78 - —
tankcars works gal. .41 - —
Dipentane, steam dist., dms., c.l., works South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid 1,000-lb or more, bgs. works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more bgs. works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .55 .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Diphenylamine refd flake, bgs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .32 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Refd., fused tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms., ½c per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine ngs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld lb. .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP. dms lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb. .18½- —
tanks frt alld lb. 14¼ —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms c.l. dlvd E lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½- —
Dithiondibenzoic acid dms 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms., ton lots, frt alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea tech solid, dms., c.l t.l. frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ditridecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .30¾- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26¾- —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 19 - —
50-60% dms. c.l. works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis. lb 1.05 - —
tanks same basis lb .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis lb. .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene. dms. c.l. f.o.b., works frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 144 - —
tanks, same basis lb 11 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt alld lb .22½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .23½ - —
tanks same basis lb .20 - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 25-lb.lots, frt. prepaid or alld.
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.45
No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.45
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.45
No. 2 lb.19.60 -20.40
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb.31.30 -32.10
No. 3 lb. 3.60 - 4.40
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 lb. 6.00 - 6.80
No. 6 lb. 3.75 - 4.55
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.12.40 -13.00
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.16.35 -16.95
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 6 lb.17.40 -18.00
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.14.35 -14.95
No. 4 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 5 lb.19.60 -20.05
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
No. 18 lb.12.55 -13.15
No. 19 lb.23.55 -24.15
No. 21 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 22 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 28 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 33 lb.27.90 -28.50
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.17.00 -17.45
Yellow D&C, No. 7 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 11 lb.15.10 -15.70
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. dlvd.
Blue Ext. D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C No 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1 lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow Ext D&C, No 1 lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.57 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.32 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.76 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR. lb. 1.10 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.77 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.34 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.16 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb. 2.44 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown V lb. 1.53 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc lb. 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.59 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.62 - —
23500 Red 4BX, conc. lb 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF extra conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R conc. lb. 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R conc lb. 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L. lb. 2.29 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.23 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.45 - —
30295 Green BY conc. lb. 1.33 - —
35650 Brown B lb. 1.07 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.89 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.85 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 1.44 - —
42000 Green V crystals lb. 2.45 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 2.43 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 1.85 - —
43830 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 4.78 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 2.44 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 3.61 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 4.76 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 1.03 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 2.54 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 3.64 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double paste lb. 2.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single powder lb. 4.90 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 3.28 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 1.75 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 4.00 - —
63815 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.90 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 3.26 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100 lb drums, dlvd. No
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb. 1.94 - —
42555 Methyl violet base lb. 1.83 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.50 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc. lb. 6.41 - —
Pr 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
Pr 554 Spirit blue THN lb 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .60 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd lb. 2.77 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.95 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz.lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .75 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil cns. lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz.34.50 -40.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz.26.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .18½- —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms. c.l dlvd lb. .15 —
dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .15¼- —
95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks dlvd lb. .16¾ —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 19¾ —
dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .17 —
Syn., 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .16½ —
95-98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks dlvd lb .16¾ —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .17 —
Ethyl acetoacetate. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .60 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 —
Ethyl acrylate. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal 20.63 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal 20 73 -20 84
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .68 —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax free, dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 .89
tanks, same basis gal .52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid. dms dlvd E of Rockies gal 21 75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21 85 -21.96
tanks, same basis gal.21 59 —

Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .40 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., c.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps., ngs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs. smaller lots frt alld E lb. .75 - —
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis., 10,20,50,100,150 cps., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 .20
tanks, works lb. .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 —
Anesthesia USP dealers. 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb 1.21 - —
Indust., dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .34½ —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .39½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Ethyl iodide chys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 —
dms., l.t.l. frt equald lb. .52½- —
tanks frt equald lb .50 —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz.11.85 —
Ethyl oenanthate dms lb 1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine. dms., works. lb 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine. tech., liq., tanks frt. alld lb 83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono- Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .58 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Ethylene, contract refy gate lb. .0475- .052o
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .31½- —
tanks frt equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
tanks, same basis lb. 09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate flake, 150-lb. ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. tib. dms., 500-less than 500-lb. lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP cns. dms lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified 70-75% dms lb. .45 —
NF rectified 80-85% dms lb. 53 - .62
USP, dms. lb. .83 - 1.40
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. 1.90 - —
lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt paste, tech., dms., works lb 2.50 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5 75 7.25
Ferric chloride 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
USP cryst dms t l works lb 08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —

Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.30 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Ferric stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. .32½- —
Ferric-sodium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate USP, 200-lb dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 —
USP cryst. bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon bbls gal. 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1380- .1430
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1230- .1330
tanks lb. .1080- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton.118.00 -120.00
Fishscrap, dom menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd. bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton.114.00 -116.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid USP, nots fib dms., kilo lots or more gram .25 - —
10% feed grade fib dms. 3 kilos or more kilo.30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0690- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
37% (inhibited, 7% methanol) tanks, dlvd lb. .0405- —
44% (1% methanol), tanks lb. .0446- —
37%, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid 85% cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys. l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 .70
Fumaric acid tech. 250-lb dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Furfural dms. c.l. works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —

G

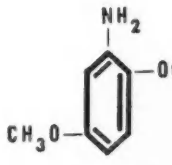
G salt, bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid NF VII bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil dom. bots oz. 4.75 6.05
imp. bots oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin edible 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls, bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls, bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol extra cns, dms. lb. 1.75 2.40
Soap grade dms lb .90 1.75
Standard cns, dms. lb. 1.65 —
Synthetic dms lb 1.30 —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.21.00 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.11.75 -14.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate cns lb 1.90 2.70
Synthetic dms lb 1.45 —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.12.00 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 4.25 5.00
NF from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .26 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .33 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
267-295, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification 88%, tanks dlvd. lb. .13 - .13¼
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - .12¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24⅝- —
Dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 25½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Glycerine, dom., refd., syn., 99.5%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .12 - .12¼
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyceryl guaiacolate, 100-lb. fib. dm., dlvd lb. 4.00 - —
25-lb. fib. dm., dlvd. lb. 4.25 - —
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.25 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
Cryst., 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .05½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .10½- —
Grease oil, extra winter, strained, dms., c.l, Chicago lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .13½- —
Prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .15½- —
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

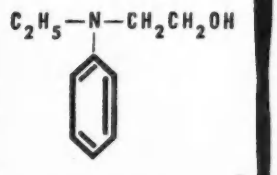
GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb 40 —
Guaiacol NF cryst. dms, tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacwood oil cns. lb .63 .80
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt lb. .38 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - .42
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —

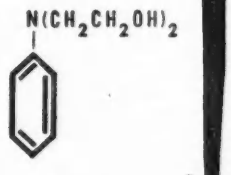
Eastman aromatic intermediates



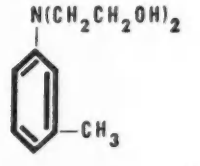
1
2,5-dimethoxyaniline
Readily diazotized. Has potential both as diazonium salt and coupling constituent of azo dyes.



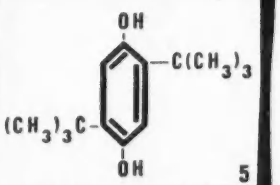
2
phenylethylethanolamine
Undergoes typical reactions of tertiary amines and primary alcohols. Under suitable conditions the ring undergoes typical aniline substitutions.



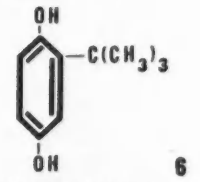
3
phenyldiethanolamine
Undergoes the same types of reactions as phenylethylethanolamine.



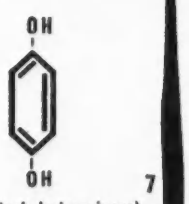
4
m-tolyldiethanolamine
Undergoes the same types of reactions as phenylethylethanolamine.



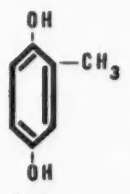
5
2,5 di-tert-butylhydroquinone
Because of steric hindrance caused by the bulky tert-butyl groups, this is one of the few phenolic antioxidants for rubber which will not be extracted by aquous caustic. Is also a polymerization inhibitor for vinyl monomers and unsaturated polyesters.



6
mono-tert-butylhydroquinone
The bulky tert-butyl group sterically hinders reaction of the adjacent hydroxy group, permitting selective reaction of hydroxy meta to tertiary butyl group.



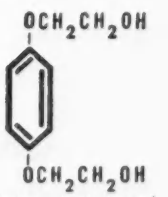
7
tecquinol® (tech. hydroquinone)
With amines yields antioxidants for rubber and plastics. With phthalic and other anhydrides condenses to form dye intermediates, e.g. quinizarin.



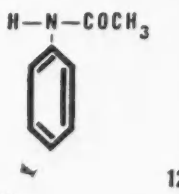
8
toluhydroquinone
A promising raw material for organic syntheses. Undergoes the same type of reactions as hydroquinone.

9
hydroquinone monomethyl ether
Benzene nucleus, activated by hydroxy and methoxy groups, is readily nitrated, sulfonated, or alkylated.

10
p-benzoquinone
Reacts with one or two moles of dienes. May often be used as an oxidizing agent when inorganic reagents are unsuitable. Reacts with diazonium salts to form phenylquinones.



11
di-(β-hydroxyethyl) ether of hydroquinone
Stable ether linkages, reactive ring hydrogens, and two available primary hydroxy groups suggest a useful raw material for organic syntheses requiring dihydric alcohols.



12
acetanilide
Used for preparation of sulfa drugs and dye intermediates and as an intermediate for various aniline derivatives.

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Greensboro, N.C.; Houston; Kansas City, Mo.; New York City; Philadelphia; St. Louis. **Western Sales Representative: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

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GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

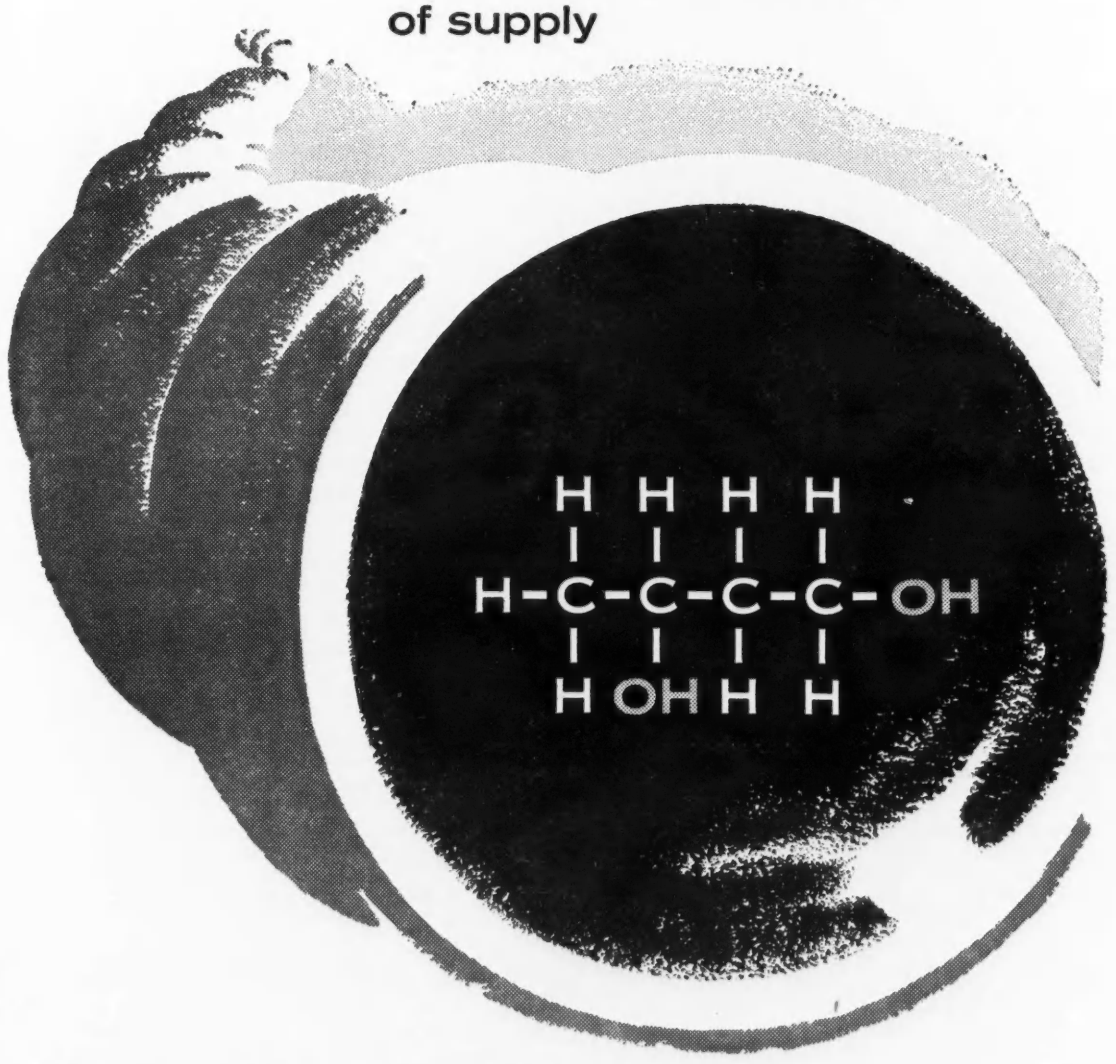
H

H acid, dry, bbls, c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb 1.05 • —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 • —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb 2.20 • —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb .18 • .20
Heliotropin 100-lb lots, dms. lb 2.60 • 3.40
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb .70 • .75
Helonias root bls lb 1.50 • —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb 2.55 • 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb .40 • .45
Heptachlor dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .96 • —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .20 • —
Houston, Texas gal .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo 19.70 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo 49.25 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb 1.84 • —
dms. to 1,100 lbs. lb 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb .233 • —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb .243 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb .253 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb .250 • —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .253 • —
USP, bgs, 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia lb .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb .43½- .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .20 • —
Houston, Texas gal .16 • —
i-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .35¾- —
tanks, works lb .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 3.95 • 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .76 • —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb 1.70 • 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb .15 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 • —
dms. smaller lots, dlvd. lb 14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz 3.25 • —
methylbromide, USP, bots. oz 3.00 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.75 • —
Horehound herb, bls. lb .18 • .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal.)
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, 240-lb. dms., c.l., works lb 1.28 • —
240-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.35 • 1.55
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb 2.92 • —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb .48 • .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride.)
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys, extra, c.l., works lb .15¾- —
cbys, l.c.l., same basis lb .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs, c.l., same basis lb .20¾- —
Hydrochloride acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
20°, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 • —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram .85 • .90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram 1.00 • 1.80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint .70 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 17.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 18.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.00 • —
20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.50 • —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.50 • —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.75 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb .07 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 • .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb .55 • .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb .45 • —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb .13 • —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb .29 • .31
cyls., dlvd. W lb .37 • —
tanks, works lb .16 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .211 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 1.10 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb 2.61 • —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms. Philadelphia and Chicago lb .11 • —
tanks Belle W Va lb .073 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb 5.65 • 6.00
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb .69 • —
fib dms. 2,000 to 19,999-lb lots, same basis lb .77 • —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib., dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, basis lb .81 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same lb 1.01 • —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz 7.75 • 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz 7.75 • 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purit., 50%, 10-cbys. f.o.b. works lb 1.95 • —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis lb 1.35 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb .75 • 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, Coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots lb 13.65 • 15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more dlvd lb 4.50 • —
50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb 4.75 • —
10 lb. cns., 50-50 lbs., dlvd. lb 5.00 • —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. lb 5.25 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb 1.10 • —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb 2.20 • 2.22
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., fo.b. works lb 4.90 • —
dms., 100-lb., same basis lb 5.05 • —
a-Ionone, cns. lb 4.60 • 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. lb 4.15 • 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb 7.75 • 8.00
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb 9.00 • 9.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .35 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb .60 • —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb .61 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb .62 • —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb .55 • —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb .56 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb .57 • —
Imp., British, reg., bbls. c.l., dlvd. E lb .48 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb .49 • —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb .50 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c nigher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .15 • —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb .05½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l lb .023 .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb .12¼- —
other shades, same basis lb .12 • .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb .27½- —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb 25 — —
Isoborneol cns lb 1.44 1.80
Isobornyl acetate cns lb 46 .56
Isobornyl formate, dms lb 1.15 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb 1.20 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb .30 .35
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .17 • —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 • —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal .38 • —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb .75 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .35 — —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb .36½- —
t.c. t.l., same basis lb .33 • —

Celanese 25-million lb. production capacity for 1,3-BUTYLENE GLYCOL gives the alkyd paint industry its first volume source of supply



Now there is enough of this versatile diol to meet your needs—*promptly* and *economically!* Celanese 1,3-Butylene Glycol has many advantages in the preparation of alkyd resins: it improves flexibility and resistance to outdoor exposure; is one of the least toxic of all the glycols; is soluble in water and most organic solvents.

This glycol, like other Celanese glycols, is now available in tank cars, compartmented cars, and drums. Write for technical data, outlining your specific interest to: Celanese Chemical Company, Dept. 556-K 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

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Celanese CHEMICALS

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Canadian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36.

Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.48½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.45	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.10	- 3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos	kilo.	12.00	—
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
Iso-octyl isodecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.25½-	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27	—
tanktrucks, 1,000 - 1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.23	—
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.16½-	—
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.68	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.42	—
Isopropyl alcohol, 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.70	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.44	—
Anhyd., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.62	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.72	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.46	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	1.05	- 1.25
tanks, works	lb.	.99	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms, c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb fib dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid refd. bgs c.l., t.c.l. works	lb.	.39½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½-	—
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis	lb.	.36	—

J

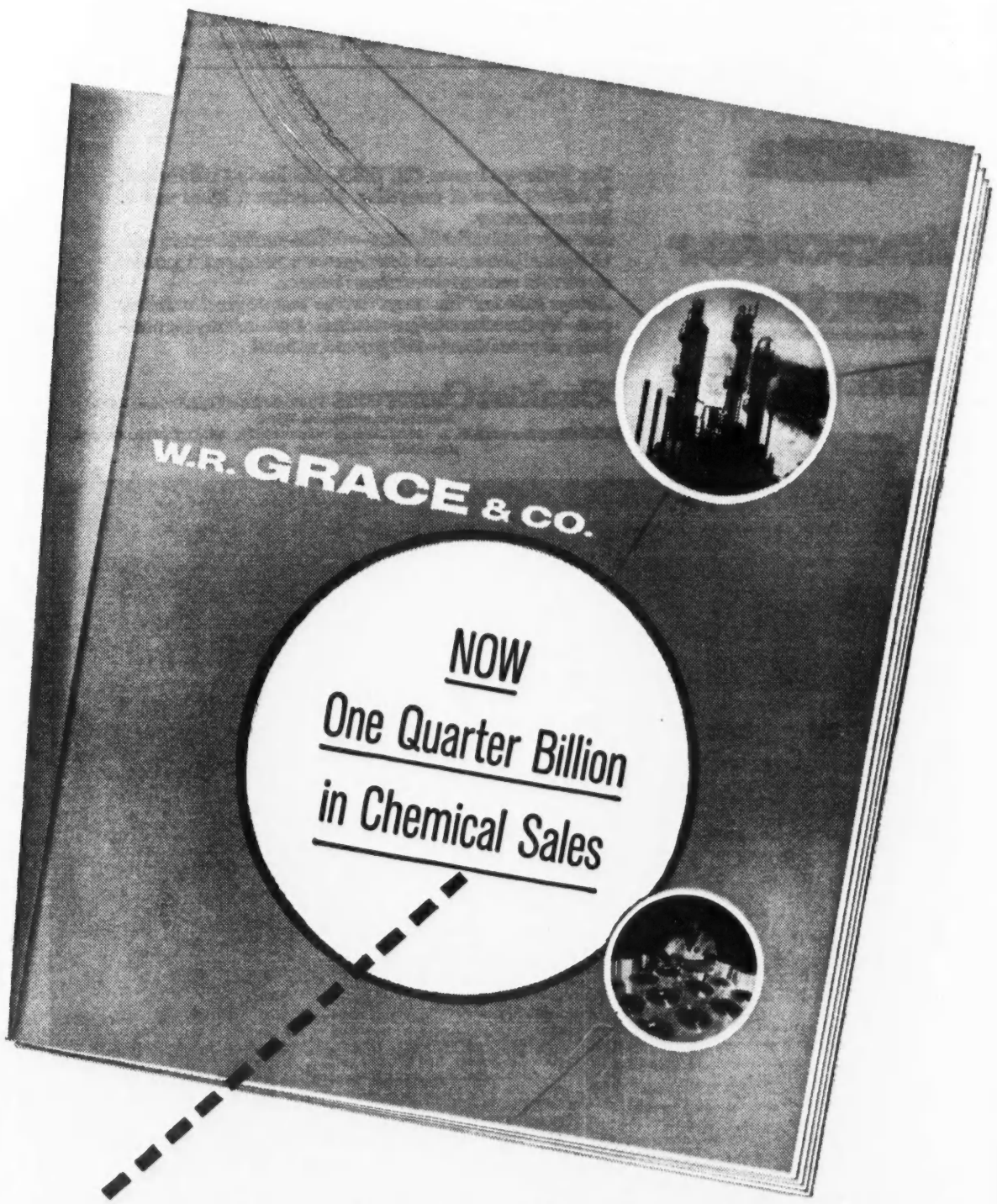
J acid, paste bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.70	—
Powd. bbls. same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.55	.60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.65	.70
Japan wax cs	lb.	.29	.31
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.30
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots.	lb.	2.90	- 3.75
Twice rectified bots.	lb.	3.25	—
Juniper tar oil NF dms.	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns.	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin NF, powd., fib dms	lb.	.10	.12
NF colloidal 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum No 1, NF, powd., bls	lb.	.48	.50
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.43	.45
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.37	.40
Koch acid bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.11	.13

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Group 3	gal.	.15125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.20	—
Group 3	gal.	.14125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
Lactic acid, food processing, 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. N.Y., Phila	lb.	.1986-	—
dms. 20 or more, same basis.	lb.	.2036-	—
dms., 5 to 19, same basis	lb.	.2086-	—
dms., 1 to 4, same basis	lb.	.2136-	—
80%, c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.3336-	—
dms., 20 or more, same basis.	lb.	.3386-	—
dms., 5 to 19, same basis	lb.	.3436-	—
dms., 1 to 4, same basis	lb.	.3486-	—
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
Plastic grade, 80% bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4623-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.43	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.85	—
USP, 85%, cbys	lb.	.85	—
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in 6lb dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
6lb. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	3.00	3.50
Lamp black bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.26	.30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works.	lb.	.20	—
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.08¼-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed bgs.	lb.	.55	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.87	—
Lauric acid, pure, dms	lb.	.30¼-	.32¾
bags	lb.	.28¾-	.31¼
tanks	lb.	.27¾-	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb.	2.60	- 2.80
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., t.t.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.15	—
Abrial, dms.	lb.	1.20	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20	.25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	1.85	- 4.00
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd. bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs or any quantity frt. alld on $150 or more	lb.	.30½-	—
1-lb bgs., same basis	lb.	.47	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.56	—
Lead iodide, NF, V lars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate, fused, 24% liq. Pb, dms.	lb.	.21¼-	—
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.10½-	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1030-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1385-	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1485-	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼-	—
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾-	—
Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.2675-	—
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾-	.34½
Lead peroxide, tech powd., bbls	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms. works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1325-	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1425-	—
97%, Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., same basis	lb.	.1345-	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1445-	—
Lead, red, 98%Pb_3O_4, bls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1360-	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1460-	—
Lead, resinate precip. 23%Pb dms.,	lb.	.49	—
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works	lb	46	—
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs point, frt. alld	lb	.20	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.21	—
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate liq. 16% Pb, dms	lb	.17¼-	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.21¼-	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms	lb.	.26¾-	—
Lead white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l. shipt pt., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
bgs t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19	—
Basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16



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W.R. GRACE & CO.

Executive Offices: 7 Hanover Square, New York 5

Lecithin—Mannitol

Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 14 20 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 50.00 - —
Licorice root gran., bls. lb 13 - —
Powd., bls. lb 15 - .16
Whole bls. lb 09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1,500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l. 50,000 lbs. works, E ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l. same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.00
West Indian, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms lb 6.50 7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms lb 2.45 4.25
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —

Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 2.65 4.50
96-98%, dms lb 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms, frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb dms., 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb dms., less than 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. 35 .40
Without leaves bls. lb. 42 .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32%, bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 62.50 - —
Extracted, 34%, bulk, same basis ton. 56.50 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1880- —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .2080- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1520- —
tanks, New York lb. .1628- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1653- —
Boiled linseed oil, 006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, water white, dms lb. .2975- .31
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1275- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
Lithium aluminum, hydride, lump, dms., works lb 33.00 39.00
Lithium benzoate dms. lb 1.65 1.67

Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .64 - —
Tech., dms., ton lots lb. .57 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate NF dms. ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, lb. .58 - —
Lithium manganite dms. works lb. .95 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms. ton lots works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner barium, bbls., works lb. 1.03 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —

Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lbs. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .80 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Lycododium, cs. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.15 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech. syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
Magnesia, calcined, tech., syn., rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l, same basis ton. 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 86.25 - —
Deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l. works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. 14 .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 75.00 -100.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- 25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., t.l., frt alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, same basis lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, powd., fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
USP, micronized powd., dms., 500-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt equald lb .22½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .42 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq. 6% Mn, dms lb. .26½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. .39 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb 29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. 42 - —
Manganese sulfate fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S., E ton 86.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd S., E ton 93.50 - —
75%, $MnSo_4$, 30-tons, same basis 85.00- —
Manganese tallate 6%, dms lb. .26½- —
Mannitol, com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —

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Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Menadione, USP bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ports lb. .05½- —
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian large crystals, cs lb. 7.40 - 7.60
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 7.30 - 7.50
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 10.25 -10.50
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.03 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works, lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 - —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs. ..... lb. 4.35 - —
25-lb. fib. dm. ..... lb. 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 188.00 -190.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13 —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol)
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms. smaller lots, frt equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks works frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat. denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. divd gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l. divd gal. .61½- —
Syn., tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, divd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., divd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., t.l., min., frt. alld. or divd. ..gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .65½- —
Methanol, syn. Zone 2, tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., divd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., divd. gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. ... lb 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

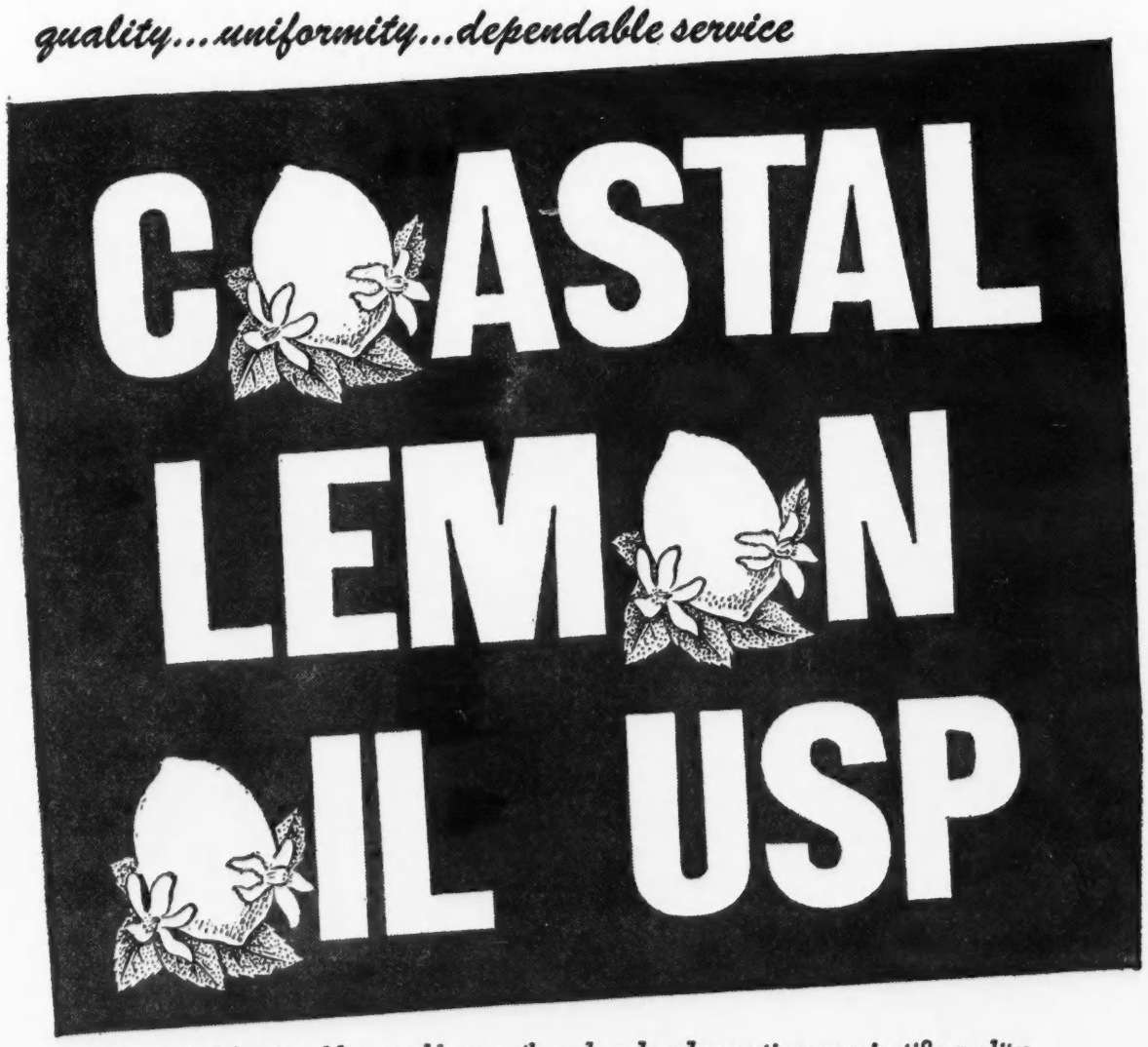
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat. dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... gal. 70½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .44½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.t.l., divd ..... lb. .36¼- —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .32¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd. E. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfgs., cyls., divd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 2.03 - 2.20
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms ..lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .27 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works. lb. .28 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. ..lb. 27.23 -29.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis ..... lb. 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.95 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald lb. 4.10 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., divd lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. divd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., divd lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. .. lb. .07¼- —
paint or facq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

quality...uniformity...dependable service



PURE California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction...perhaps we can help you.

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Microcrystalline Wax—Pennyroyal Oil

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works ib. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech., 50-65 vis., non ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .70 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54½- —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .55 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .67 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
tankcars, same basis gal. .69 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .875 .90
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .925 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .69 .715
340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .92½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .97½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .76½- —
(For dlvd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. 25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. 145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12½- .13
tanks, New York gal. .15 - .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. 49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Tech. chemical dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.61 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.60 - —
Molybdic acid, 84% dms., works, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .365 —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
tanks dlvd E. 100% basis lb 35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline)
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald 100% basis lb. .36 —
30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks frt equald 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
40% soln. dms. frt equald., 100% basis lb. .33 —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald 100% basis lb. 33½- —
tanks frt equald, 100% basis lb .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000 lb lots frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms 100 lb lots same basis lb 3.25 —
Monosodium glutamate dms. dlvd lb. 1.02 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate monobasic)
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .29 .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 .26
German bgs lb .25 .26
Morphine, cns. 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride NF cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 —
Morpholine, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. 55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb 52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 4.50 5.00
Ketone fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .23¼- .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .65 - .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald lb. .06¼- .06½
Reid. indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 - —
b-Naphthol, tech. flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Naphthol ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine 4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid)
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine 7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms. lb 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb 29 Nom.
20° cold test dms. lb 28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb 27 Nom.
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate fib dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .18 - —
fib dms. 100-999 gram lots, basis activity gram. .25 - —
Tech. fib dms gram. 13½- —
Neopentylglycol dms., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .33 - —
Neroli, dms. lb 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian bots lb 400.00 —
Nerolin cns lb 2.45 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .72 - .79
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. 83 - .90
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .39½- .47½
Nickel formate bbls. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .78 - .79
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .81¼- —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .34½- .36½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .92 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .91 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- .38
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., frt. equald kilo. 5.75 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. kilo. 5.85 - 6.05
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd kilo. 6.50 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms frt alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs. lb 10¼- —
Nikethamide, chys. lb 5.00 —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.75 —
chys., l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be. chys. c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.25 —
chys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.55 7.35
40° Be., chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.75 —
chys. l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be. chys. c.l. works E 100 lbs 7.25 —
chys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —
Nitric acid CP, NF consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra l.c.l. works. lb. .20 —
5-pint bots. extra cs. c.l. same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots. extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .25
dms. frt alld lb. .99 —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms. t.l. frt alld lb .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner kgs. 1.50 —
p-Nitroaniline c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb min., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ —
o-Nitroanisole tech. tanks frt alld. lb. .36 —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½- —
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½- —
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½- .47½
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., t.l. lb. .71 - —
dms., l.t.l. lb. .73 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis. unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l., t.l.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago works. unit-ton. 3.35 - —
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b producers' works, Chicago.)
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb higher.
2-Nitropropane dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Nitrotoluene tech. dms. frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine dms. lb. 1.25 —
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —
Nutmegs East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.08 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .88 - —
Nutmeg oil USP dist., East Indian, cns lb. 8.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. lb 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .44 - .47
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .43½- .44½
tanks, dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .37½- —
Octyl alcohol, pertumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tecn. (see 1-Octanol, tech)
n-Octyl-decyl alcohol blend, tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - —
n-Octyl n-decyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000 - 1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .27 - —
tert-Octylamine, dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms l.c.l. same basis lb .55 - —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. 22½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms. lb. .15¾- .16
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
S. D., dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.00 7.65
Extra fine bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex whse. gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz.19.20 - —
gran. cns. 50 lbs., same basis oz.21.65 - —
powd. cns. 50 lbs. same basis. oz.21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb .40 45
Messina cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 65 - —
Verona, bls lb. 35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Ouabain, USP bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury, wax, crude, bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .53 - .55
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb higher.
o-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14½- .15⅛
tanks, New York lb. .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, double dist. dms. lb. .16½- .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
single dist., dms. lb. .16 - .18⅛
tanks lb. .13½- —
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 3.25 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat., or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs lb. .34 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenyleinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.30 —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.41 —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
Fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy.
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .17½- —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .10 —
bgs. l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12 .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l. ex whse lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. f.o.b., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde tech., 98% 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine)
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion ethyl, dms. frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Passion flower herb bls lb .35 40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton.64.00 - Nom.
solvent, same basis ton.62.00 - Nom.
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .20 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .25¼- .25⅛
tanks lb. .23½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b shipt pt. kilo. 4.52 —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27½- —
ton lots, same basis lb. 28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. 018 —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80

Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis, lb. .23 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex refy, gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .52 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
imp., USP, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.65
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls. frt alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb 1.13 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - —
Petrolatum, NF, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .085 - .08625
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11125-11250
tanks, refy lb. .0625- .06375
NF, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy, lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
NF, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb .09125-.09675
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1175- .1225
tanks, refy lb. .0 875- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. .09625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1225- —
tanks, refy. lb. .07375- —
Full tankwagons of petrolatum are ¼c. more per lb. than tankcars.
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine dms., c.l., frt alld, E lb .91 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb, .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb, .14½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb, .16¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb, .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ¾lb, .14¼- —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench (in dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
fib dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50% bots lb. 2.15 2.35
100%, bots. lb 3.80 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns lb 1.25 - 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo.65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms, smaller lots, dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.t., dlvd E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb, .51½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb, .47½- —
m Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works, lb. 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb, 75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb, 76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.50 —
dms, smaller lots, frt alld lb 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb dms. lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb lots, dlvd E. 1.80 - —
fib dms, smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ref. cyls., works lb 15¼- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton. 5.22 - 5.629
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.08 - 6.089
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.66 - 6.669
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 7.56 - 7.569
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 8.45 - 8.459
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.72.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
chys., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80% chys., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
chys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF 85%, chys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
chys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald, lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms, t.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l. works lb. .11½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls, dlvd E of Rockies, lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - .48
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .49
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - .46
b-Picoline 98% dms. t.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms. f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls lb. .50 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.55 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.63 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .69 - .72
Mexican, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms, t.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Sibirica oil).
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Piperazine anhyd., dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.33 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms. 1,000 lbs or more, frt alld lb. 1.29 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, t.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lb 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.53 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, coaltar, may be found in the C's under Coaltar pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 - 85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .44 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 49
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Potash, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lb. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots
Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .49 - —
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .22 - .24
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom. calcinated, bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom. hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l. works ton .00 - —
99.3% KCL bulk c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. 33.00 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd. 250-lb dms. same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms., 2,000-4,999-lb. lots lb. .43½- —
dms., 1,999-lb. lots or less lb. .44½- .46½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms, smaller lots works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms, smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms, t.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms works lb. .36 - .37
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic)
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms, 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. 33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib dms, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide USP cryst. gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.55 - —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd. dms lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .37 - .39
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 27.20 - 28.40
Potassium muriate, gran., bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .40 - .41
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 29.00 - 30.20
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20 ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 - 19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm f.o.b works E lb .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate gran. dms. c.l. works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 18.73 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate comi., kgs. works lb. .25 .33
USP dms works lb. .29 .35
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 1475 1575
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
dms., t.c.l. 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.15 —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.00
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms. t.c.l. 5-dm lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld, lb. .875 - .947
Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .70½- .72½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm lb. .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb dm lb. .17 - —
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb. 77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns. c.l., works, lb. 16½ —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk works, base price, ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran or powd., 250-lb dms., c.l., works E lb. 42½- —
250-lb dms, 5,000-lb lots, same basis lb. 43 —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. 43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots gram No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride USP antibiotic grade dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.10 2.25
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb 2.40 —
dms. 500 lbs lb 2.45 - —
dms. 100 lbs lb 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate bots gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms lb. 24.30 27.00
b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43 —
Propionic acid, syn. pure, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .14 .15
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. 11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots. smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.255 —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .42 .45
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .45 .48
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine bgs ton 60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works, gal. 9.60 9.80
100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 - 46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb 11.00 - 11.35
purif. 20% dms. works lb 11.00 - 11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l. works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Reid, 2° non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb .75½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - .76¼
tanks, same basis lb. .71 - —
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .18 .21
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 90.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 4.50 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech, bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb dms lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia, chips lb .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury, metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .78½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3750- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .28 —

Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .3650- —
Quinine sulfate USP, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .3150- —
Quinoline dms. c.i. frt. equald lb. .50¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 —

R

R salt paste, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.30 - —
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
Resorcinol in dms. 1c. per lb more.
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Fungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin-5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.104.70 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .14 - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb.1,152.00- —
Turkish, bots., otto lb.600.00 -700.00
absolute lb.145.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .80 - .95
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .10½- —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.13.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sahadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.63 - —
Safflower oil, indust. dms., New York. lb. .21 - .2230
tanks, Atl. coast lb. .19 - —
Edible, dms., same basis lb. .2560- .2660
tanks lb. .2260- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.19.50 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .15 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.11.00 -12.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda ash).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd, fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.27.00 -30.00
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 —
lb No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .45 —
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.40 - —
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt alld, 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, 10 oz. lots, bots oz.15.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.40 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinneveley, No. 1, bls. lb. .26 - .30
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .15 - —
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .47 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,200-lb. lots lb. .56 —
bgs., less than 1,200-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .35 - .36
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 - .35
superfine, bgs., 10-lb. lots lb. .32 - .33
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .42 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91¾- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots. 250-500 oz., same basis, oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .50 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Liq. 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, annyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29 - —

HARDWORKING JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

ETHYLENE OXIDE and PROPYLENE OXIDE

ETHYLENE OXIDE

SPECIFICATIONS

Water, wt.%.....0.03 max.
Aldehyde as acetaldehyde, wt.%.....0.010 max.
Acidity as acetic, wt.%.....0.002 max.
Non-volatile residue, gms./100 ml.....0.010 max.
Residual odor.....None
Color.....Water-white
Inorganic chloride as Cl.....Nil
Acetylene.....Nil

SELECT PROPERTIES

Boiling point, 760 mm.....10.73°C.
Explosive limits in air by volume.....3-100%
Flash point (open cup).....<0°F.
Specific gravity, 20/20°C.....0.8711
Specific heat (liquid).....0.44 cal./gm./°C.
Weight, 20°C.....7.25 lbs./gal.

PROPYLENE OXIDE

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific gravity, 20/20°C.....0.829 min. 0.831 max.
Acidity as acetic, wt.%.....0.005 max.
Water, wt.%.....0.10 max.
Color, Pt-Co scale.....10 max.
Residual odor.....None
Aldehyde as propionaldehyde, wt.%.....0.05 max.
Boiling range, ASTM, °C.....33.0-37.0

SELECT PROPERTIES

Boiling point, 760 mm.....34.1°C.
Explosive limits in air by volume.....2.1-38.5%
Flash point (open cup).....—35°F.
Specific gravity, 20/20°C.....0.8305
Specific heat (liquid).....0.51 cal./gm./°C.
Weight, 20°C.....6.92 lbs./gal.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

Ethylene oxide and propylene oxide are available from Jefferson in 10,000-, 6,000-, and 4,000-gal. tank cars (I.C.C. Spec. 105-A-100-W) and E. O. in 400-lb. net drums (I.C.C. Spec. 5P), P. O. in 370-lb. net drums (I.C.C. Spec. 17C) . . . red labels required.

Both ethylene oxide and propylene oxide represent a potential hazard in handling and storage. All equipment including piping, storage tanks and relief valves used in the handling of these oxides should be of carbon steel or stainless steel and with a minimum working pressure of 50 psig. Complete methods of handling and precautionary measures are available from our technical service people . . . let them assist you in any phase of your oxide program.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

For detailed specifications, applications, storage, handling and bibliography on ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, request the respective Technical Brochures. Also, comprehensive literature surveys on these two oxides are yours for the asking . . . Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

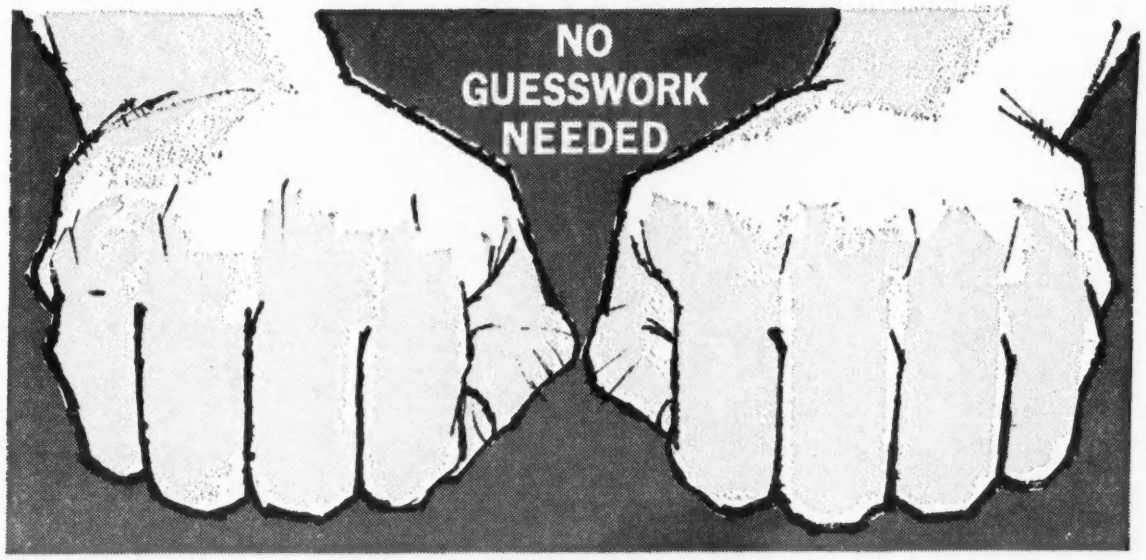
118

Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm., less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 - —
ton lots or more, same basis, lb. .23½- —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb. dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms., same basis lb. .20 - —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 5.60 - —
less than 100-kilos kilo. 5.85 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., ngs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 11.75 -14.00
stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, tanks, works lb. 7.50 - —
dms., same basis lb. 11.50 -13.00
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs., lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., divd., E. of Rockies, 20,000-lb lots lb. .183 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., same basis, 2,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .208 - —
dms., same basis, 1,999-lb. lots and under lb. .218 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms., c.l., works lb. 18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Sodium hydride, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 25¼- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. 23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20½- —
dms., t.t.l., divd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
bags, smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, ton 210.00 - —

Sodium tetrahydrate, bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 bgs. 14.83 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 16.08 -18.08
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.02 - 1.21
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .84 - .86
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.40 - —

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.03 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentaharbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .137 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .152 - .213
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., divd E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 - .56

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.50 9.55
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 5.15 5.90
Duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Monobasic, anhyd, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 9.15 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 9.15 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., divd E. of Rockies, lb. .34½- —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50



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Stocked in principal cities and available in mixed carloads and truckloads, Cowles detergent silicates give you complete versatility in compounding. Send letterhead request today for more information.

Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. 37 .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works frt equald 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.13 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.83 - —
Sodium salicylate USP dms. 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½ —
dms less than 1,000 lbs dms lb. 81½ —
Sodium sesquicarbonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 — —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La and Miss. south of 31°, Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me., N. H and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport Ia. and St. Louis. (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga., Ill. va (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31° (3) Ark W of 96° Kan., Neb W of 98° N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex

Sodium sesquisilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 —
dms c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 6.20 —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb tots, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb tots works. 100 lbs 5.85 —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be 1:3.2, turbid dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs 1.65 —
dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be 1:2.9 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 —
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be 1:2.4 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid 1:3.2 bgs. works ton.67.50 —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb 725 —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c per lb. higher

Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .740 - .896
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 —
Sodium sulfate NF VII. dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ —
Tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. dlvd E. ton.56.00 — —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 — —
USP cryst fib dms lb .17½ .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake 70-72%, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .08¼ —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton 130.00 —

Sodium sulfide flake, dms., c.l., works E. frt equald lb .06 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .07 - —
Fused bbls. c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb .06½ —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
Powd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 —

Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½ —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .05½ —

Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb dms lb. .90 - —
Tech. anhyd. dms. 1 ton tots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —

Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst. bbls. lb. .13½ —
Tech. anhyd 100-lb bgs. c.l. t.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.75 - —
100-lb bgs l.c.l. t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.15 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, lb. .0775- —
64-lb bgs. l.c.l. t.l.l., frt. equald lb .0815 —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.20 —

Sodium titanate ctns c.l. works lb .14¼ —
ctns. 5-ton lots works lb .14½ —
ctns. 1-ton lots or less works lb .14¾ —

Sodium trichloroacetate 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E. lb .35 —
50-lb dms. c.l., frt alld E lb .35½ —
10-lb ctns. c.l. frt alld E lb .42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.73 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.48 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.18 - —

Sodium tungstate tech. kgs. dlvd. E lb 1.32 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst. dms. works lb .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 22½ —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 23 - —

Sodium zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb .28 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 .35½
Petroleum, straight, aromatic, 310°-360F b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355° 420°F b.r., 17° 18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal .30 - —
Partial aromatic, 211°-265°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —

Solvent naphtha, pet., partial aromatic, 286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27° C. m.a.p. tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
324°-395° F b.r., 28°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —

Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½ —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .35½ —
fib dms, smaller lots, works lb. .38½ .40½
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms, 20,000-lb lots, works lb .34 —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb .36 —
fib dms smaller lots works lb .39 .41
Sorbitol, USP, reg., 70% aqueous, dms. c.l. works lb .18 - —
dms t.c.l works lb .19 - —
tanks works lb 14¼ —
powd. dms., c.l., works lb. 38½ —
dms. 10,000 to 20,000 lb lots, works lb. 40½ —

Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. 23¼ - —

Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 —
bgs. t.c.l., works lb. 23¼ .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - .29½

Soybean meal, 44% bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.62.00 - —

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .10⅜ —
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¾ —
Alkali, refd., dms. lb. .1470- .1495
tanks lb. .1270- —
Clarified dms. lb. .1420- .1455
tanks lb. .1220- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1465- .1490
tanks lb. .1265- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .17¼ - .18½
tanks lb. .14¾ —
S. D., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½ —

Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1750- .1850
tanks lb. .1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1650- .1750
tanks lb. .1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .32 .33
cakes, cs. lb. .33 .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. 16 .18
Powd. bbls. bxs lb. 17 .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 .20
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., work lb. .911 - .933
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms lb. 1.135 - 1.390
Stannous chloride, hyd., crystal, 500 lbs. or more lb. .965 - —
Stannous oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.672 - 1.822
Stannous sulfate, works lb. 1.223 - 1.263
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Staveacre seed bgs lb .60 .61
Stearic acid, bbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾ - .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼ - .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½ - .21
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - .20
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .028 - .03
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb dm. frt. equald lb. 1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, cms. 2-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms. 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms. works lb. 19 - —
Strontium chromate fib dms. dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide jars, 25-lb tots lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate NF. dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs. works ton.56.70 -66.15

Strophanthin G (see Quabain USP)
Strophanthin K bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 2.50 3.00
Styrax gum USP cs lb 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .132 - —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1103- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c to 34c a gallon and petroleum refining labor.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 1.03 1.10
Succinic acid purif., cryst., dms., t.l. frt alld lb. .62 —
dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .63 .75
Succinic anhydride dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd. white, bgs. refy E. lb. .0915- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .33½ —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .35 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 — —
100%, t.l., dms. dlvd. lb. .35½ —
t.t.l. dms., same basis lb. .37 — —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs. t.c.l., works lb 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .60 .65
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .65 .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide USP fib dms kilo. 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.35 24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo 22.60 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium USP dms kilo 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X. dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.50 - —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo 24.80 25.90

Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo 19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16.00 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs 17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 14.75 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs 16.25 -17.25

Sulfanilamide NF reg. 1,000 lb., fib. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.75 - —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.80 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo 5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 2.35 —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur crude dom. bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long ton.23.50 - —
export, f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada t.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower

Sulfur, crude, imp. Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd. flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —
lump bbls. mines 100 lbs 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.50 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines 100 lbs 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, pashing through mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
Sulfur, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05½ —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½ —
Sulfur dioxide, liq. coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .13
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½ —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works, East ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works, East ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works, East ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks ton.26.45 - —
CP NF consumers cbys. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt bots, extra cs., c.l., works, frt. al'd lb. .16¼ —
5-pt bots., extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv. bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton 1.00 - —
bulk f.o.b vessel at Fla unit-ton 1.05 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms. c.l., works frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 — —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00

Talc, dom., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.34.00 - —
99.95X, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh micronized, bgs. c.l. works ton.80.00 — —
Dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs. c.l., works ton.19.40 — —
bgs. t.c.l., works ton.37.00 — —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 - 35.00
tanks, works lb. .02⅞ - .03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .03¼ - .03½
Acid, refined dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - .10
tanks, works lb. .07½ - .08¾
Dist, depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - .09¾
tanks, works lb. .07½ - .08½
Tall oil fatty acids, less 2% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾ - .11
tanks, works lb. .07¾ - .09
2-6% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works, lb. .08½ - .09
tanks, works lb. .06½ - .07
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¼ —
Inedible, fancy bleachable, tanks, lb. .05½ —
fancy, guarant'd, bulk, f.o.b., steamer lb. .06⅛ - .06¼
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07⅛ - .07¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅜ —
No. 1, dlvd. lb. .05 - —
Prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅜ —
Special tanks, dlvd. lb. .05¼ —
Sulfonated 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½ - .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½ - .11

Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼ - .15¼
tanks lb. .10¾ —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½ - .18

Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.25 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 1.99
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. 43½ - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald basis gal. .53½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks same basis gal .65 —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid NF 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 —
bgs. 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt. same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb. .70 —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 .60
Prime, dms lb. .40 .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra cns., dms. lb. .64 .75
Prime dms lb .53 .56
Terpinyl propionate dms lb. 1.65 1.70
Testosterone USP bots gram No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram No prices.
Tetrachloroethane dms. works lb 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .66½ - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. 75 —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .53½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .25½ —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .26½ —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .27½ —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .28½ —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver lb. .26 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride dms., c.l. t.l. frt alld E lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots. dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF fib dms. 100-lbs. f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms 500-lbs. works lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works, lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt alld lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 27.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 27.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .76 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .28½ —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .31½ —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .32½ —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, dms., 25 kilos, works, kilo. 115.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, tripie sifted extra, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .14 - —
reg., bgs. lb. .08 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
NF, white, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.95
Tech., white, cns lb. .80 - 1.10
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 2.45 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. 100-lbs f.o.b. works lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.21¾ - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, all grades, bgs., 30-ton c.l. min. frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
20-ton c.l. min. frt. alld. lb. .25½ —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .26½
Titanium dioxide, rutile, all grades, bgs., 30-ton c.l. min. frt. aid. .27 - —
20-ton c.l., min. frt. alld. lb. .27½ —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - .28½
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b Jacksonville Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher

Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg. bgs., 30-ton c.l., f.o.b lb. .09½ —
20-ton c.l., works lb. .09⅜ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09½ —
50% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms., 30-ton c.l lb. .14½ —
20-ton c.l., works lb. .14⅜ —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14⅞ —

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 min., f.o.b. plant, frt. alld E lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., 5,000-lbs.-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .81½- —
dms., l.c.l., .t.t.l., less than 5,000 lbs., same basis lb. .84 - —
For west coast delivery add 2c. per lb.
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.99.00 —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 —
25% dry. powd., bots kilo.22.50 -24.00
33⅓% dry. powd. bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

Tolu balsam, crns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. gal. 25½- —
Toluene prices, coaltar or petroleum source, East Coast Metropolitan areas only, tankcars, 25c. per gallon dlvd.
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms. 2c per lb more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid mononydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
p-Toluidine, tech. flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, prime f.o.b., N.Y. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs., same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.10 4.20
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.75 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.40 3.65
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.05 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35½- —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb .52 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. 13¼ —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- .15¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., non-ret. dms., 1 dm., frt. equald kilo. 3.10 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .47¼ —
tanks frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .43¾ —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
HP, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- .49¾
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .50¼
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, ugs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon and compartmented, tankwagon, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
dl-Trypophane, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York lb. .31½- .32
tanks, imported lb. .30 - —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .30 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red oil, bbls., works lb 52 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings, market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram .50 —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33½- .38
Jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - .19
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .40½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber, pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ .07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07¾ .08
turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber, raw, Amer., bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb 08½ 08¾
Undecylenic acid, 55-gal. dms., f.o.b. works lb 1.28 —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root)
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton 100.00 - —
Urea, feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton.95.00 —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.91.25 - —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton.85.25 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks frt. equald ton 120.00 —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 145.00 —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb .65 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 70 —
Uva-Ursi leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .15

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb .32 —
Indian, bgs lb 25 —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.37.00 —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.38 —
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb 09½ 13
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.70
whole, tins lb. 7.80 - 8.00

—Continued on page 65

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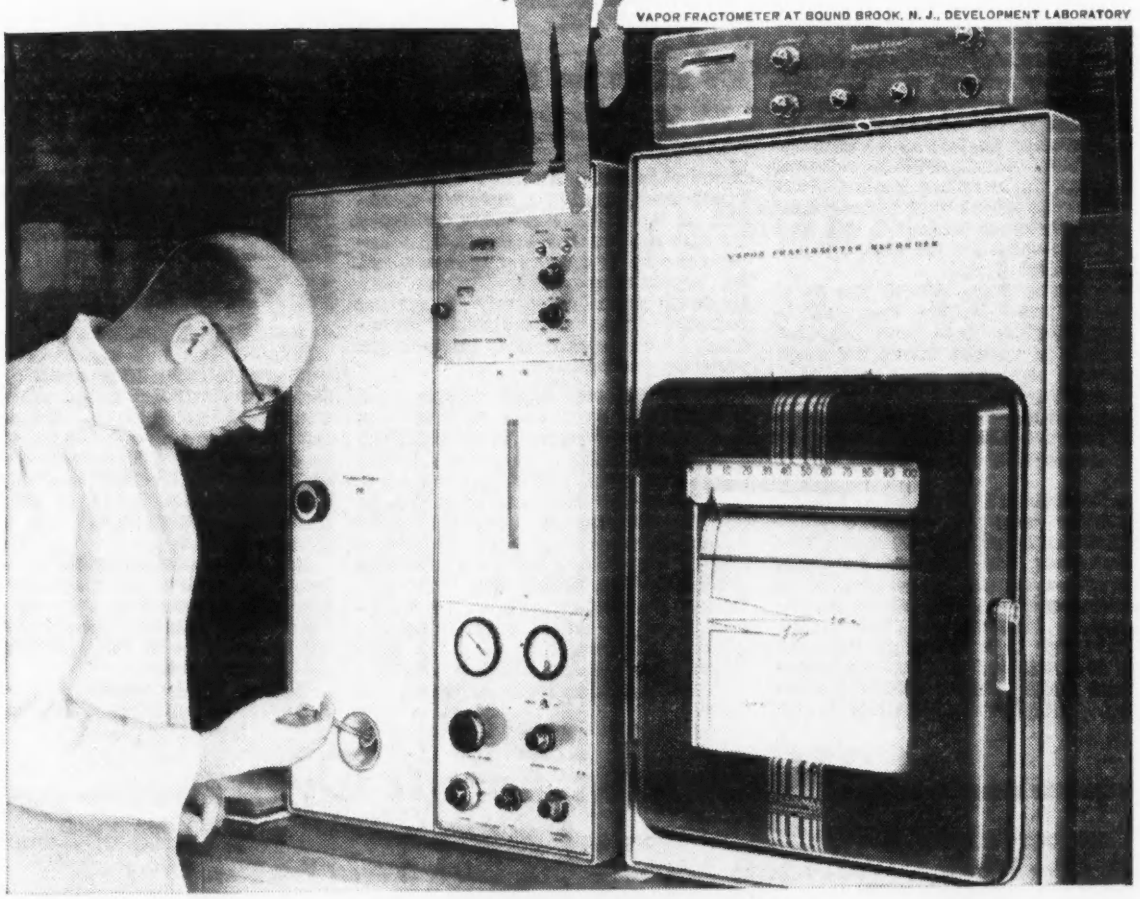

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Russian Competition

There is no convincing reason why the US chemical industry should have any grave concern over the possibility, expressed in the article on page 4 last week, which quoted a leader in the compilation of chemical technological reports. It is possible, and it may be regarded as probable that Soviet chemists will "outpace" those of this country by 1965. But, pace is only a theoretical factor; what counts practically is where the "pacers" will be four years from now, what has been produced as a consequence of their progress, and what is being done with that product.

Russian competition with the United States already runs all over the map, with public emphasis on atomic energy and nuclear power and their applications. According to data in a survey by the Maritime Administration, released a week ago, the merchant fleets of Russia and her satellites were increased by 220 vessels between January 1, 1960, and July 1, 1961—and the US fleet lost 186 vessels in that period.

That is one area. Behind the noise screen of bomb-busting and rocket-roaring, Russians have been busy for some time in various drives for world domination economically—a move that has not got much publicity because the Russians do not talk out about everything they are doing, and they want to do a sneak into world trade, not a scare.

On the basis of information coming from other countries, especially those which are said to be on the buying end of the deals, the Russians have got along quite a ways in the building up of petroleum markets. Not all of its endeavors in that direction are in the open; reports have it that oil from the Urals is distributed unidentified, largely from Italy. Selling efforts are directed generally at countries which have been buyers of oil from the Near East or South America. They are enticed by various degrees of price-cutting.

Free-World oil producers cannot compete with Russia in prices. The same would be true with respect to the US chemical industry if the Russian "pacers" get to a production goal. But, all —well, at least most—buyers of anything that Russia has to sell can be and should be deterringly influenced by a Free-World serious campaign of education in the ways of communism and the inevitable ultimate results faced by those who help it.

It's a Job for Business

It is made quite clear and convincing by the chemical industry executive who addressed the recent meeting of the Chemical Industry Association (see page 7 last week) that the effective operation of President Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress" in US relations with Latin America is a job for business, not for government—alone; the two can cooperate quite effectively in various respects. That cooperation is something to be worked out—another job primarily for business.

In view of recent developments, there is particular pertinence in what the chemical executive had to say about the necessity that Cuba be returned to the democratic fold. That pertinence is emphasized by the reported action of the Organization of American States about two weeks ago deferring action against the Castro regime. Those who are inclined to believe that that dictator is losing popularity in his homeland are hard put to account for the plotting and revolting along his lines which have wracked and are wracking at least four other Latin-American nations.

A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		August 1961	August 1960
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	67,967,281	62,212,220
Acetone	lbs.	52,871,092	63,628,254
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	417,201	380,339
Benzene	gals.	42,469,664	35,284,132
Chlorine	tons	394,737	390,549
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	154,885,320	148,281,547
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	169,145,097	173,187,614
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	33,257,801	33,126,511
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	418,215	416,379
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,404,256	1,407,201

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

US business should put money into the development of Latin-American resources — animal (including primarily those of *homo*, more or less *sapiens*), mineral, and vegetable. Its risks in such ventures can be presented and insured against by specific federal agencies. One of the best reasons for such investing is that it can help to keep communism from getting any strong footholds—and strangle-holds—in Latin America, objectives on which it has set a very slick pair of eyes. The investment-minded might well find something helpful in the recent appeal by President Kennedy to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration that it increase the flow of skilled workers to Latin America. No doubt, data on what people were being sent and where they were going could be got by way of the contacts of the federal administration with ICEM.

New Antitrust Move

The federal government is still whanging away at various industrial and commercial groups under its confusing multipartite equipment of laws designated as antitrust. Automobiles and cables are among the latest commodities involved. The approaches are of all the variety that has long been characteristic—whatever they may mean to the businessman who tries to interpret them.

But, a brand-new approach has come into the practice of antitrusting. Its potentialities demand voluminous application of serious apprehensive consideration—because its aspects are not all governmental.

October 24, the president of the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission reported to the governor that the major electric companies in the state were planning their own antitrust suits against top manufacturers of electrical equipment, their objective being to "recover damages incurred as a result of price-fixing by certain such manufacturers."

The planned action is the third in a chain involving the equipment manufacturers—nine of them. A prosecution by the US Department of Justice resulted in convictions of the defendants on pleas of guilty and no defense. On the basis of information disclosed in that action, New Jersey, in what is said to be the first such action by a state, has named the nine manufacturers as defendants in a suit under the Sherman and Clayton acts. That case has been assigned to the US District Court in Newark.

Meetings

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Palmer House and Conrad Hilton and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 13-15.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 24-26.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9.

Chemical Finishing Conference, sponsored by National Cotton Council, Sheraton Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 8-9.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 28-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4-6.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and midyear conference, Commodore hotel, New York, November 21.

Northeastern Weed Control Conference, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 3-5.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11-12.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 28.

Society of the Plastics Industry, plastic film, sheeting and coated fabrics conference Pierre hotel, New York, December 7-8.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, New York, November 14.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 29.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Industry Is Eyeing FTC's Dixon as Dixon Starts Eyeing the Next Session of Congress To Give Him a Cease-and-Desist Advantage Over Unfair Business Practices.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Chairman Paul Rand Dixon of the Federal Trade Commission is looking to the next session of congress for approval of authority, long sought by the FTC, to issue temporary cease-and-desist orders while building up a record for permanent actions against unfair business practices.

Drug producers and distributors, toilet goods manufacturers, paint distributors and many others who make up the chemical processing industry have a broad interest in the legislation and are keeping close tabs on developments.

Mr. Dixon has two formidable allies in his fight for the authority—small business organizations and President Kennedy, who last session went on record as strongly supporting the legislation in a letter to chairman Oren Harris of the house commerce committee.

But asking for the authority and getting it are two different things. Certain of the business organizations—particularly the two major national organizations—are just as certain that the commission should not be given these powers and are girding for a show-down when the issue presents itself.

Proponents of the legislation—and there are large numbers of them among the business community—argue that authority to act quickly against company actions of questionable legality is not novel. It has been in use for a long time, they say, pointing out that Interstate Commerce Commission has long had the right to suspend increases in freight rates and Food & Drug Administration has been seizing misbranded products for years.

Opponents, however, argue that the philosophies of these three organizations are entirely different. FTC, on the one hand, seeks to keep business in line and acts somewhat like the judge and jury over complaints of one firm against another. FDA and ICC, on the other hand, seek to protect the interests of consumers and shippers.

But what they are mostly concerned about is the fact that there would be nothing to prevent the FTC from dragging its heels in reaching a conclusion once a temporary cease-and-desist order has been issued. "Temporary" is a misnomer, they say. This would be particularly apparent when the FTC is on shaky ground to begin with, they add.

Selenium Shortage Rumor Nipped, Stockpiled 'Sludge' Cushions Supply

Selenium producers are moving to allay widespread fears among consumers that the metal is or threatens to be in short supply. Fears stem from the fact that selenium supply is linked to copper output as a byproduct of copper refining, and that any gains scored by selenium in new thermoelectric outlets will necessarily cut into supplies of commercial grade metal.

In a statement issued by the six US and two Canadian producers last week, attention is called to the existence of a massive supply of selenium-bearing "sludge" stockpiled by producers from copper operations of the past few years.

Though it's impossible to get a tonnage estimate on this stockpile, a spokesman assures OPD that together with newly available material it should suffice to meet market needs "for years to come."

In 1957, when selenium lost most of the electronic rectifier market to silicon, shipments dropped off to 624,500 pounds from a 1956 total of 1,035,300 pounds.

Due to this sharp reversal in the metal's outlook, producers began working off top-heavy supplies of refined selenium. This led to a continuing excess of shipments over production, which may have given rise to the talk of a shortage. Meanwhile, getting little publicity, the crude stockpile continued, and continues, to mount.

As an example of the apparent production deficit, the Bureau of Mines reported 1960 shipments by US producers at 661,000 tons, and domestic production at only 595,000 tons.

Inventory of refined selenium in the hands of US producers closed the year at 273,111 pounds, down from 339,047 pounds a year earlier.

During the first six months of '61, however, the trend was reversed and US production exceeded shipments by 75,000 pounds—without recourse to the stockpile.

In their statement, the producers note that selenium refinery capacity is sufficient in both the US and Canada "to process a tonnage of crude selenium considerably in excess of present rates of production."

It is clear, the statement concludes, that consumers in the Free World "need have no fear of a selenium shortage in the foreseeable future."

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium acetate, 3c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 1¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead, metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
106.64	106.63	106.63	106.88

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Sales to chemical producers continue seasonally upward; steel usage remains moderate and somewhat disappointing, specialty accounts are active.

In its annual report, Bureau of the Census reports 1960 production of hydrochloric acid at 970,167 tons, up from 955,914 tons the previous year. Shipments, including interplant transfers, are tallied at 438,105 tons, up from a revised 1959 total of 425,559 tons.

Hydrofluoric — Census Bureau reports 1960 HF production at 113,754 tons, up from 103,174 tons in '59. Shipments totaled 65,416 tons, valued at $22.3 million, as compared with 59,640 tons valued at $21.6 million in 1959.

Sulfuric—Steel production during the week ended October 28 totaled 2,057,000 net tons, representing a slight advance over the previous week's 2,042,000 tons, the American Iron & Steel Institute reports.

Steel output during the year to date stands at 78,721,000 tons as compared with 86,026,000 in the comparable period of last year.

Bases and Salts

Ammonium Acetate—The purified grade was raised 3 cents a pound on both spot and contract November 1. The new schedule lists one 175-pound drum at 43 cents a pound, and two drums or more at 42 cents.

Arsenic Pentoxide—The technical grade will rise 2½ cents a pound on spot November 15 and on contract December 1. A single drum will be newly quoted at 57½ cents a pound.

Barium Acetate—Prices for the chemically pure electronic grade are going up 3 cents a pound, effective on spot November 15 and on contract December 1. The new schedule quotes a single 100-pound drum at 51 cents a pound, five drums at 50 cents and ten drums at 49 cents. The boost is attributed to higher costs of production.

Borax—As announced in this space last week, borax customers have been promised firm prices through 1962. Fourth quarter business is brisk, trade sources report. Chances are said to be strong for besting last year's sales level.

Calcium Nitrate—Purified calcium nitrate is being advanced 3 cents a pound, effective November 15 on spot and December 1 on contract. A single drum will be newly quoted at 34 cents a pound.

Chlorine—Despite the recession, paper and board production during the first nine months of 1961 tallied slightly above the level of 1960.

American Paper & Pulp Association reports the nine-months total at 26.4 million tons, up 1.8 percent over the comparable 1960 period. Paper production was 11.6 million tons, up 1 percent, while board output rose 3 percent to 12.3 million tons.

The seasonally adjusted annual production rate for the third quarter was 36.2 million tons a year, the association notes.

Construction paper and board production during the first nine months was 2.4 million tons, about equal to last year's nine months total.

Copper Sulfate—Shipments of copper sulfate in 1960 amounted to 49,433 tons, valued at $11.4 million, the Census Bureau notes in its final report on inorganics in 1960. These figures compare with 1959 totals of 38,956 tons and $9.1 million.

Comparable figures for 1958 were 41,954 tons, and $8.7 million.

Production in 1960 is reported at 54,757 tons, which compares with 37,544 tons in 1959 and 45,861 the year previous.

Lead Acetate—Prices of the technical grade are being advanced 1½ cents a pound on spot November 15, and on contract December 1.

Under the new schedule, small and regular crystals are quoted at 27 cents a pound for a 400-pound drum and 31 cents for a 100-pound drum; powdered is quoted at 28 cents for a 400-pound drum and 32 cents for a 100-pound drum. The purified grade will be advanced 3 cents a pound (see Drug Market).

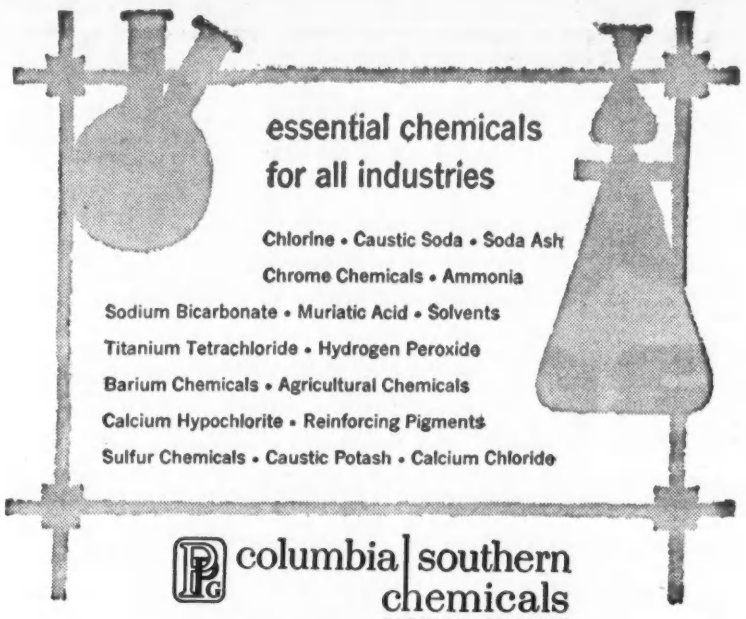
Soda Ash—Domestic shipments of new glass containers rose 4.9 percent in the first nine months of 1961 over the comparable period of 1960, the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute reports.

Firms representing 90 percent of the industry reported shipments of 16.4 billion units, up from 15.6 billion in the 1960 period.

Scoring the sharpest increase were non-returnable bottles; non-returnable beer bottles showed a 39.7 percent increase,

Paper Production Higher

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended Oct. 28 at 94.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 93.2 percent for the previous week and 95.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.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Heavy Chemicals

and soft drink bottles a 68.5 percent increase, the institute notes.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—A good fourth quarter is expected to bring shipments of copper-base mill and foundry products for 1961 to a level 3 to 5 percent above last year, Business & Defense Services Administration reports. Shipments in 1960 were 4.3 million pounds.

Lead—Following four consecutive weeks of declining sales, prices of metal were reduced ½c. a pound last week to 10½c. a pound, New York basis.

Silver—Latest reports indicate that the Treasury stockpile of "free" silver has dwindled from 123.5 million ounces at the start of 1961 to 47.3 million ounces. Price remains pegged at 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Price closed higher at $1.23 a pound, spot, Friday.

Heavy Chemical Briefs

WATER CONVERSION CONTRACT: Mason-Rust Company, Lexington, Ky., has been selected to manage and operate the government's newest brackish water conversion demonstration plant, located at Webster, S.D. The Webster plant, third of five desalinization plants authorized by congress, is the first to operate with well water.

Upjohn, Abbott Zero In

—Continued from page 5

been published in the scientific press earlier this year by Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

In another coincidence, Abbott's announcement appeared the day Upjohn was describing clinical tests of the new antibiotic before the First Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy in New York (November 1).

Both companies have found the antibiotic to be highly active against urinary tract infections. Upjohn notes, however, that resistant organisms developed quite rapidly in some patients. This may limit actinospectacin's usefulness as the sole therapeutic agent in such infections, Upjohn feels.

Further studies of the compound at adequate dosage levels are under way at Upjohn's laboratories and in additional trials by independent clinicians, the company reports.

Abbott, which identifies the drug by the code name "M-141," stresses its nontoxicity and its solubility in water. Both firms note that maximum effectiveness is achieved by intramuscular injection.

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Obituaries

Douglas C. Newman

Douglas C. Newman, former director of sales for the dyes and chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died October 28 in Wilmington, Del. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Newman retired in early 1959 after a long sales career with duPont. He joined the company in 1918 as a textile colorist, transferred to sales in 1921, and moved up through positions in the Charlotte, N.C., office to become southern district sales manager in 1946.

After moving to Wilmington as assistant director and then director of sales for the dyestuffs division, Mr. Newman was named head of sales for the organic chemicals department in 1951. In 1955, he became director of sales of the dyes and chemicals division.

Dr. Ralph Hadley Bullard, chairman of the chemistry department of Hobart and William Smith Colleges and developer of a process to make mustard gas ineffective, died November 2 in Geneva, N.Y. He was sixty-five years of age.

William O'Neill, jr., human drug products sales manager for Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., died October 25 in Houston, Tex. He was fifty-five years old.

Rosin Market Cycle

—Continued from page 4

gum rosin output up 25,000 tons, tall oil rosin up 12,000 tons and wood rosin down 30,000 tons.

Soviet exports in 1961 "might exceed their purchases by about 11,000 tons."

Owing to ample inventories in the hands of consumers plus the effects of the recession, producers' stocks will probably increase in '61.

"Unless demand should improve soon and sharply," says Mr. Meyer, "it seems likely that stocks of rosin at producing and concentration centers will increase this season by about 100,000 tons, namely by 30,000 tons in the US and by about 70,000 tons abroad."

This leads to his estimate of a world-wide stockpile of 200,000 tons at the start of '62.

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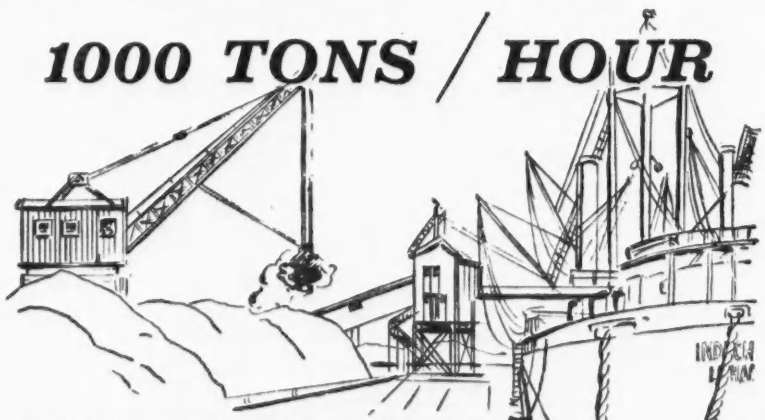

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OPD Reports

Italian Chemicals

—Continued from page 5

ume in the first half was up 35 percent and fertilizer sales were up 10 percent over the like period of 1960.

Edison Company, Milan-based utility and chemical holding group, also claims 1 million metric tons of fertilizer capacity this year. It also puts its polyvinyl chloride capacity at 100,000 tons, or 50 percent of the current Italian total.

Jointly with Union Carbide Corporation it produces polyethylene in a plant whose capacity will be 30,000 tons by the end of the year.

With Chemstrand Corporation, Edison is in acrylic fibers with capacity in the process of being doubled to 20,000 metric tons. The company also has capacity for 20,000 tons a year of dodecylbenzene.

Next Year: The Brindisi Works

All of these projects are put in the Italian perspective by the huge Brindisi works of Montecatini, scheduled to start coming into operation early next year. Brindisi will have initial capacity for 30,000 metric tons of polyethylene against a current company capacity of 26,000 tons, and 30,000 tons of polypropylene.

It will also produce 26,000 metric tons of acetylene, 25,000 tons of naphthalene, polybutylene, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride and a sprinkling of other products.

At Terni, Montecatini is raising PVC capacity to 120,000 tons from 70,000 tons and polypropylene fiber output is being boosted to 10,000 tons.

Late this summer, Montecatini, ANIC and Manifattura Ceramica Pozzi set plans for yet another major petrochemical center, this one in southern Italy where a new gas find has been made.

Montecatini plans a $25 million plant to produce about 60,000 metric tons of chemicals, mainly plastics. ANIC plans output of acetylene, methanol, vinyl and possibly acrylic fibers. Pozzi wants to produce 30,000 tons of methanol, 40,000 tons of vinyl plastics, 18,000 tons of acetylene and 30,000 tons of caustic soda.

Pact Signed in Japan

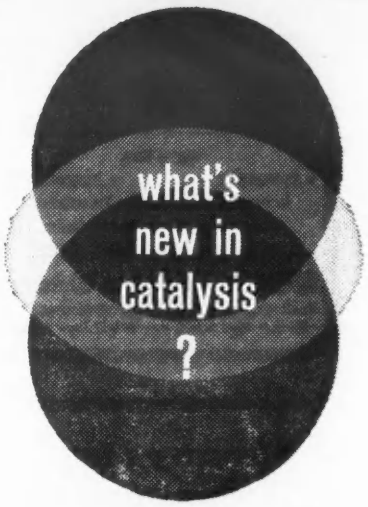
Boosting world-wide polypropylene capacities, Montecatini has signed a licensing agreement in Japan for its patents with Mitsui Chemical Industries, Mitsubishi Petrochemical Company and Sumitomo Chemical Company, which will produce "isotactic" popypropylene for plastics; and with Mitsubishi Rayon Company, Toyo Rayon Company and Toyo Spinning Company, to make "isotactic" polypropylene fibers (OPD, 10/23/61).

Earlier Montecatini licensed Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in Britain, and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, in Holland, under the patents. It is producting polypropylene directly in the US through its subsidiary Novamont Corporation.

Sta Lavorazioni Organiche Inorganiche, another Italian firm, reportedly is associating with an Indian group to build what is cleamed to be the world's sixth tetraethyl lead plant near Bombay.

The plant would produce 3,000 metric tons yearly of TEL with production of 2,000 tons of ethylene chloride, 540 tons of ethylene bromide and 600 tons of ethylene dichloride on the side.

The TEL plant will cost an estimated $4.2 million with Indian imports of TEL last year put at nearly $2.5 million.



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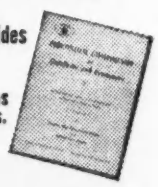

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Kefauver Likes Support

—Continued from page 3

saying that "our system of rewards encourages its use to devise insignificant facsimiles and not 'new and useful improvements thereof'."

"In drug research as practiced by the industry," he said, "commercial success is the primary goal. If research success and commercial success were identical there would be no problem. Unfortunately, in this industry research failure can be turned into commercial success."

Provisions of the bill which would limit patentable drugs to those of significant improvement, he said, would tend to make decisions in the drug industry dependent on scientific evidence rather than whim.

Dr. Machlup was also familiar to the committee, having testified before the patents subcommittee recently in support of legislation giving the government sole rights to discoveries made from government research funds, as well as being the author of a monogram issued two years ago by the patents subcommittee on compulsory patent licensing.

He strongly defended compulsory licensing and denied that there is any evidence that the patent system has contributed anything to the present state of well-being of the capitalistic system.

Tranquilizer Producers Scored

Dr. Meyers accused manufacturers of some of the popular drugs of exploiting them as tranquilizers when in fact they are sedatives, more expensive and more toxic than the equivalent barbiturates.

He favored compulsory licensing of patented drugs as a means of bringing about a reduction in drug prices. He also supported the requirement of the bill that drugs be tested for efficacy as well as toxicity to gain the approval of the Food & Drug Administration to be marketed.

Dr. Yerby's testimony dealt almost entirely with the experience of medical care services in prescribing drugs for welfare patients by use of generic names rather than trade names.

He said this practice is followed wherever possible and from a survey made of prescriptions written in April of this year, savings of some $60,000 annually are being realized on welfare purchases of eleven preparations alone.

Dr. Warne, speaking for Consumers Union, described the aims of the Kefauver bill to limit drug patent monopolies to three years and require issuance of compulsory licenses covering the remaining fourteen years of a drug patent as "an unsatisfactory half-way house" in reducing prices of ethical drugs.

Stand Taken Last Month

American Bar Association's stand against the antitrust and patent provisions of the bill was taken in a resolution adopted by the board of governors late last month.

It was reported to the committee by Mr. Jackson who then gave it as his personal opinion that not only should the patent rights now available for inventions in pharmacy be continued, but efforts should be directed by congress to the improvement and enhancement of these rights.

Like others at the first series of hearings on the bill, Mr. Jackson expressed the belief that the availability of patent rights to drugs makes it possible for individual researchers and manufacturers to invest heavily in risky research and marketing with some prospect that their competitors will not be able to appropriate the results with freedom.

"I believe that the value of patent rights is demonstrated by the wonderfully creative record of the United States pharmaceutical industry," Mr. Jackson said, "and especially by the availability to the American public of drugs far superior to those of only five or ten years ago. It would be penny-wise and pound-foolish to enact legislation which would jeopardize the continuous outpouring of these new drugs."

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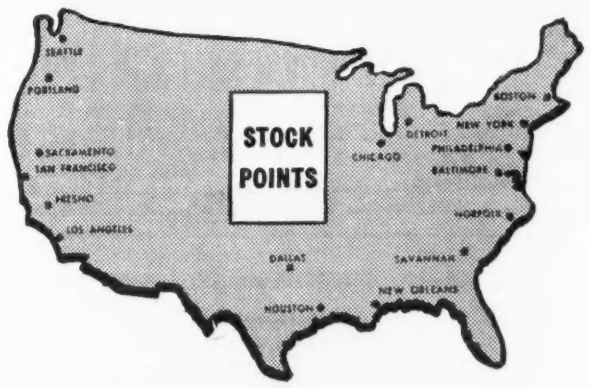

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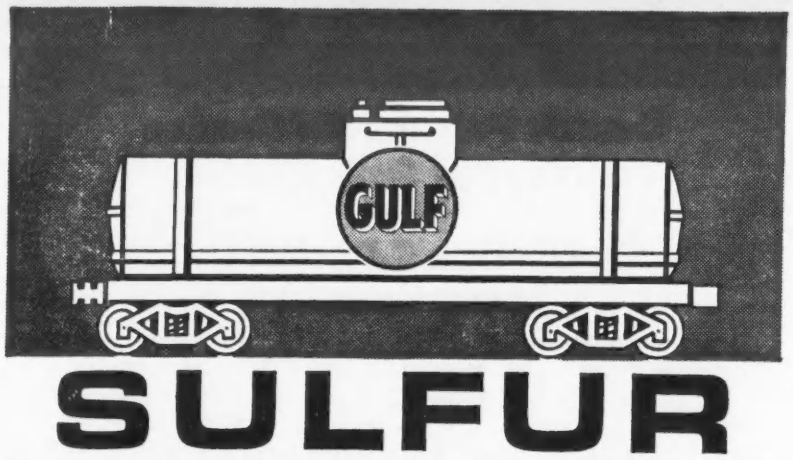

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Agricultural Chemicals

New prices are in effect for two fertilizer materials. Florida phosphate rock is up 23.1 cents a ton while potassium muriate, standard and granular, is up 1 cent a unit-ton. Both price changes took effect November 1. Schedule for phosphate rock is slated to continue until mid-1962, while the potassium muriate price will be in effect until the end of January, 1962. The phosphate rock increase is due to a rise in the cost of labor which together with fuel oil price are two factors contributing to phosphate rock price determination. Hike in potassium muriate price reflects a seasonal adjustment.

Solar energy is an old story to farmers—they've profited by it and also suffered from it through the long summers for thousands of years—but now Department of Agriculture's research staff have come up with a new application, a plastic solar heat collector which can dry grain and also provide warm air in animal shelters and supplementary heat in rural areas.

The collector, now in the experimental stage, consists of transparent plastic top and sides through which sunlight is admitted. A black plastic ground sheet absorbs the heat energy and prevents entry of ground moisture. The warm air collected is then drawn into the grain-drying bin by means of a fan.

Right now the best application appears to be for farms where the volume of grain is too small to warrant conventional fuel-fired drying equipment.

Price Trends

Advanced

Phosphate rock, Florida, 23.1c. per ton
Potassium muriate, standard and granular bulk, 1c. per unit ton

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
111.60	111.58	110.18	111.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Dried Blood—Chicago trade sources report a tight market situation.

Buyers are hard put to come by material with the result that Chicago prices are ranging $6.50 to $7.00 a unit-ton for 16 percent ammonia dried blood.

In the Chicago area the large packing houses are reported slowed down as volume is going into the smaller houses, many of which do not possess blood recovery apparatus.

Competition from adhesives producers has also cut into supply of blood. Adhesives producers are reported buying wet material and processing it themselves rather than buying dried processed blood.

Nitrogenous Sewage Sludge—Off-season price is in effect for the October-December period.

Currently listed at $3.35 per unit ton, down 15c. from its previous listing, terms are quoted on a bulk, f.o.b. Chicago works basis.

Beginning the first of the year material is slated to go up again to the $3.50 level.

Foregoing prices are on a per unit NH_3 basis, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a.

Phosphate Rock—Into effect on November 1 went a new price schedule for Florida phosphate rock.

Raised 23.1c. per short ton on the basis of a labor increase amounting to 8c. an hour, the new price schedule is as follows:

66 to 68 percent b.p.l., bulk, carlots, mines, short ton, $5.22 to $5.629.

68 to 70 percent b.p.l., same basis, $6.08 to $6.089.

70 to 72 percent b.p.l., same basis, $6.66 to $6.689.

74 to 75 percent b.p.l., same basis, $7.56 to $7.569.

76 to 77 percent b.p.l., same basis, $8.45 to $8.459.

The above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.52 per bbl. and the new labor price of $1.72.

Schedule is to be in effect November 1, 1961 through June 30, 1962 barring any increases in fuel oil and/or labor.

Despite the increase in Florida phosphate rock, price of defluorinated phosphate rock remains unchanged.

Sources report good demand for defluorinated material with supplies ample to meet all needs.

Potassium Muriate—Price of standard, bulk potassium muriate went up 1c. per unit of K_2O on November 1 to 37c. Material contracted for after July 1, 1961, will be pegged at 39c. for the November-January period.

Potassium muriate, standard, bagged, 60 percent minimum K_2O, rose 60c. a ton to the level of $27.20 on November 1. Material contracted for after July 1, 1961, bears a $1.20 premium.

Granular potassium muriate in bulk, carlots, works also rose 1c. per unit-ton November 1 to the level of 40c. Material contracted for after July 1, 1961, bears a 1c. premium making its price 41c.

Bagged 60 percent minimum K_2O granular potassium muriate rose 60c. per ton on November 1 to $29 a ton. Material contracted for after July 1 will bear a $30.20 price tag for the November-January period.

Pesticides

DDT—Seasonal slowness is as apparent in this market as in the other pesticides.

The new low price of 17c. a pound is another factor clouding producers' outlook, but some trade sources are of the opinion that the current price won't outlast the first burst of early '62 demand.

Right now DDT producers are expectantly awaiting the word from Washington which will set the forthcoming season's export allocations.

Although no firm information is available, it's believed the volume may approach and perhaps exceed last year's calls.

Agricultural Chemical Briefs

"SEVIN" CLEARED FOR FORAGE: "Sevin" insecticide, a product of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has been cleared by U. S. Department of Agriculture for control of insects attacking forage corps.

Applications may now be made on the following crops according to Union Carbide: alfalfa; clovers; cowpeas; peanuts; soybeans; rice; forgae grasses and pasture; sorghums (including milo and grain sorghum); and sugar beets. In addition the following crops may be harvested, grazed or fed immediately after "Sevin" application when all label directions have been followed: alfalfa; alfalfa hay; bean forage; been hay; clover; clover hay; cotton forage; compea forage; grass; grass hay; peanut hay, sorghum forage and soybean hay.

Pesticides Production: August

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of selected pesticides produced during August, 1961 and August, 1960, together with production totals for the first eight months of 1961 and the similar period of 1960. Totals may include in some cases partially estimated volume.

	August 1961	*August* 1960	*First Eight Months* 1961	*First Eight Months* 1960
DDT ..... lbs.	14,712,790	14,523,372	118,818,452	106,551,108
2,4D ..... lbs.	—	2,223,944	26,055,486*	26,373,560
2,4D acid ester & salts..... lbs.	1,267,464	1,969,472	18,436,407*	22,296,264
2,4D acid equivalent of esters & salts... lbs.	813,038	1,451,775	13,653,696*	16,647,331
BHC ..... lbs.	1,502,160	1,726,104	20,866,149	27,234,551
Gamma isomer ..... lbs.	485,032	524,384	6,181,522	5,255,609
2,4,5T ..... lbs.	—	—	3,665,308*	3,864,427

* Revised.

Petroleum Derivatives

The overall petroleum market picture this week is one of increasingly available supply, with prompt shipments reported from all points. Moving well into the fourth quarter, a firm price structure dominates a currently well-balanced market. Most producers are willing to agree that there are no legitimate grounds for pessimism. The least optimistic sources have only a "wait-and-see" attitude to offer, rather than any actual forebodings. While certain challenges are presenting themselves, and will have to be surmounted if things are to continue on their even keel, the consensus is that the industry can, and will, take them in stride.

Mineral spirits producers are facing what amounts to an increasingly serious threat to one of their major outlets: the growing popularity of water-based paints. They contend, however, that the market for oil-based paints will continue despite this inroad. Sales of mineral spirits are not what they would like them to be, though.

Hexane sales volume is reported to be picking up to a gratifying extent. Attribute this to the vegetable oils extraction industry, enjoying what is reputedly one of the largest soybean crops on record.

Petroleum wax manufacturers have their task cut out for them. This is to meet the competition offered them by the booming plastics industry. The answer may lie in wax-plastic blends, say some observers.

The wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100) for crude petroleum and natural gasoline was 127.2 for both August and July of this year, and 126.8 for August, 1960, reports the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The price index for refined petroleum products was 116.8 for August, compared with 117.4 for July, and 118.3 for August, 1960.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
104.13	104.13	104.13	103.74

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aliphatics

Heptane—Trade sources report sales volume as routine for this season of the year. Heptane supply remains adequate for all needs. No oversupply is anywhere in evidence. Demand continues unchecked.

Long established price patterns remain in effect, 20c. a gallon, tankcar quantities, in the New York-New Jersey area, and 16¼c. a gallon, same basis, Houston, Texas.

Hexane—The market for hexane for vegetable oil processing proceeds at an encouraging clip. Seasonal demands continue pretty much according to earlier predictions.

No fluctuation in the market is expected, say observers. Solvent extraction of oils should account for a continued heavy demand throughout the harvest season.

Only dark spot on some producers' horizon is the export picture. Increasingly tough competition is being provided by many foreign suppliers. Domestic supplies, however, are ample. No constrictions are reported.

Aromatics

Benzene—Supplies of benzene from all sources — petroleum processors, coke-oven operators and tar distillers—continue in abundance, with the petroleum source supplying the burden of the market.

Reports from all quarters indicate a firm market at present, with prompt shipments the rule rather than the exception. Burgeoning benzene capacity has hit the stride forecast for it, and still seems to be growing.

The price pattern of 31c. per gallon in tankcar quantities that was established in mid-July of this year holds steady. A few observers foresee no disturbances that could shake this price down further. Others, however, are admittedly concerned with the unpleasant possibility of consumption lagging behind the growing capacity.

Toluene—The majority of producers are meeting the one-half-cent-per-gallon localized price drop mentioned in this column last week. Sources vary as to the extent of the area affected.

One producer speaks of the reduction from 25½c. to 25c. as effective only in the metropolitan New York area, while another lists the 25c. per gallon delivered price for the entire East Coast.

In any case the situation is confined. Trade observers do not feel it betokens any alteration of the overall price structure.

Xylene—No qualms are being voiced with regard to this aromatic. What with new export markets opening up, and research bent on finding new uses for xylene isomers, producers rest assured that they are in for a rosy future.

In more immediate terms, solvent use for xylene should pick up considerably in the fourth quarter with the automotive industry shifting into high gear for the production of '62 models.

Established price patterns hold good. These range from 27c. per gallon in tankcars at works in Baytown or Houston, Texas, to 30c. per gallon, same basis, at Providence, Rhode Island.

Crude Oil Stocks Dip

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended Oct 21 were 1,351,000 bbls. lower than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended October 21—250,606,000 bbls.

Preceding week—251,957,000 bbls.

This comprises a decrease of 557,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 794,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

Waxes

Petroleum-derived waxes for the month of August rose in every category except production over the July totals, Bureau of Mines' statistics show. No imports were recorded in either month.

The tally reads:

Exports up from 87,000 barrels in July (each barrel equals 280 pounds) to 95,000 barrels in August.

Domestic demand up from 343,000 barrels to 375,000 barrels.

Stocks totaled 1,039,000 barrels at the end of August as compared with 1,013,000 barrels at the close of the previous month.

Only drop-off in the figures was production which declined a mere 2,000 barrels from the July total of 498,000 barrels to 496,000 barrels in August.

The January-August inclusive figures issued by the Bureau reveal an increase in production over the corresponding period of 1960. At the same time they show a decline in exports, imports and domestic demand. The 1,039,000 barrels in stock at the end of August were substantially higher than the 820,000 barrels in stock at the end of August, 1960.

Petroleum Briefs

MEETING ANNOUNCED: Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council, has called a meeting of the council for Tuesday, November 28 at 9:30 a.m., to be held in conference rooms A and B of the Departmental Auditorium, located between 12th and 14th streets on Constitution avenue, N. W., in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hallanan says he hopes to have present at the meeting, the Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall; the assistant Secretary of the Interior, John M. Kelly, and Jerome J. O'Brien, the newly appointed Director of the Office of Oil and Gas.

Chairman Hallanan says that the final report of the Committee on Proved Petroleum and Natural Gas Reserves and **Availability will be submitted for action.**

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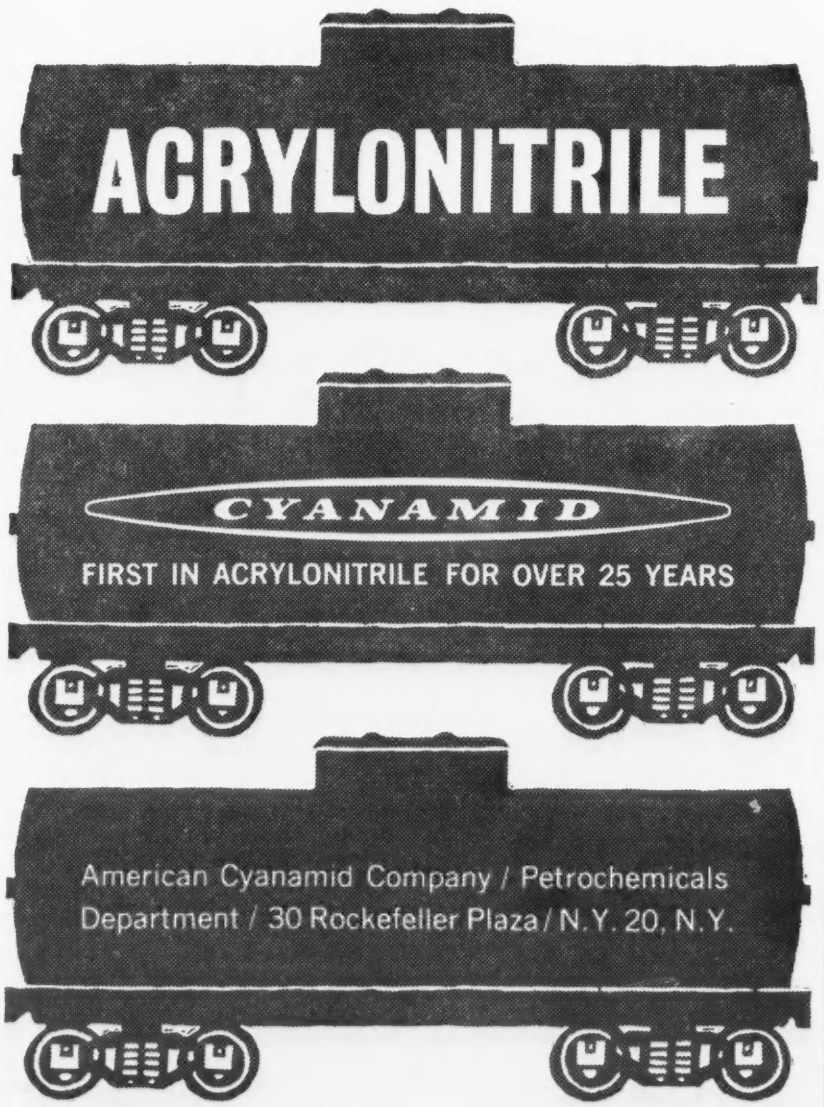
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Aliphatic Organics

Methyl Acetate Is Taking Business From Acetone in Some Solvent Uses

Although no one today is in the methyl acetate business in a big way "on purpose," neither is any marketer of this polyvinyl alcohol by-product complaining about anything other than a relatively narrow profit margin. The fact is that the chemical is not hard to move. Last year, as producers dipped into inventories, sales (12,043,000 pounds) exceeded production by 10,000 pounds, and based on demand strength through October, 1961 volume will show a further gain. Behind the uptrend, according to some trade sources, is the increasing use of methyl acetate as a replacement for acetone in several solvent applications.

Gains made in this area reportedly pressured producers of acetone to cut prices one cent, to 7 cents a pound in tankcars, last May, even as methyl acetate prices rose 3 cents a pound. Still, acetone is approximately 2 cents higher than methyl acetate on a pound-for-pound basis, and the latter remains the "cheapest lacquer solvent available."

No Sales Problem Seen

Based on performance last year and currently, it's safe to assume that while suppliers will be able to fill orders promptly, no sales problem will be encountered immediately. And over the long term, availability will determine market conditions.

In past years, as a spokesman for a leading producer points out, methyl acetate requirements normally surpassed output, forcing allocation and discouraging inquiry from potential customers.

Without a new outbreak of PVA expansions, however, there is unlikely to be any dramatic upswing in production, and consequently sales, of the by-product. This is because three special situations exist, which substantially curtail the amount of methyl acetate offered on the open market:

- The largest producer of PVA—its capacity is estimated at 25 million pounds versus 66 million pounds for the total industry—recycles its methyl acetate, recovering methanol and acetic acid.
- A second firm reportedly turns out ethyl acetate as well as methyl acetate by starting some of its PVA production with ethanol.
- A third manufacturer turns out methyl acetate at only the smaller of its two PVA facilities. At its new 20-million-pound-a-year plant, it has what it calls a "unique" recycling process.

Tariff Commission lists five producers of methyl acetate in 1960, but for all practical purposes there were and are only three. One firm reports it manufactures a highly-pure product for captive usage because it is unable to purchase its requirement; the second says it makes such a small amount that it can't be considered a factor.

Production of methyl acetate—because of the chemical's by-product status—has been extremely erratic. In 1954, output was 2.7 million pounds, rising to what remains the record high of 12.2 million pounds in 1956. The following year, it dropped to 8.2 million pounds and in recession-slowed 1958, it slumped to 6 million pounds.

The trend was reversed in 1959 as output rose to 8.7 million pounds and thence to 12 million pounds in 1960, the first year that sales of the chemical were reported.

The methyl acetate offered today is exclusively by-product material and its composition varies, depending upon the extent of hydrolysis. One manufacturer has an 80-20 mix (methly acetate 80 percent, methanol 20 percent) and a 60-40 mix. A second producer offers only the latter.

Butadiene — Production of S-type or butadiene-derived synthetic rubber was 93,614 long tons in September, while consumption amounted to 75,554. This was slightly below August consumption (78,955 long tons). The end of the month found stocks at 175,989 tons.

World consumption of natural and synthetic rubber totaled 1,917,500 tons for the first six months of 1961, as compared with 1,947,500 tons in the same period of '60. Consumption in the US decreased 13.2 percent from 831,751 tons to 722,326 tons. Consumption in foreign countries, excluding the USSR and Red China, increased from 969,499 tons to 1,003,674.

Through June of this year, world consumption of synthetic rubber was 907,500 tons, up from 900,000 in the comparable period in '60.

Glycerine—Factory production of crude and synthetic glycerine amounted to 18.8 million pounds in September, down 7.6 million pounds from August (28.8 percent) and down 7.9 million pounds from September 1960.

The same month, output of all grades of refined glycerine totaled 18 million pounds, down 6.4 million from August (26.2 percent).

At the end of September, factory and warehouse stocks held by producers were 62.5 million pounds, down 4.5 million pounds (6.7 percent) from August and up 13.3 million pounds from the end of September 1960.

Of the total inventory, crude stocks represented 29.9 million pounds, refined 32.6 million. The former declined 9.9 percent during the thirty day period, the latter 3.6 percent.

Statistics were compiled by the Com-

Price Trends

Advanced
Vinyl chloride monomer, ½c. per lb.
Reduced
Molasses, N.O., ½c. per gal.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
130.02	130.02	130.02	130.70

For Current Prices See Page 9

Organic Chemicals Output: August

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in July and August, 1961, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	August	*July*
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	67,967,281	66,510,175
Natural (wood distillation)	1,616,000	1,856,000
Acetic anhydride	93,301,025	90,865,381
Acetone	52,871,092	54,035,599
Acrylonitrile	18,886,517	9,877,061
1-3 Butadiene (Rubber grade)	151,622,622	156,509,048
Carbon disulfide	43,430,786	44,372,883
Carbon tetrachloride	33,294,927	31,428,877
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	9,499,431	9,590,124
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	4,603,900	6,061,037
Ethylene glycol	99,303,684	94,414,206
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)		
Methanol:	154,885,320	125,740,417
Synthetic	169,145,097	161,105,808
Natural (wood distillation)	796,800	969,440
Pentaerythritol	5,013,358	4,633,387
Perchloroethylene	19,231,179	16,413,326
Propylene glycol	15,346,442	16,024,911
Trichloroethylene	26,195,414	23,710,084

Indicates data.

Aliphatic Organics

merce department and relayed to OPD by the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Molasses — Imports of industrial and feed molasses during the first eight months of the year totaled 196.6 million gallons. This compared with 338.9 million during the same period in 1960.

August imports, at 30.2 million gallons, were about 34 percent greater than those of July but still 32 percent lower than August 1960 volume.

Sucrose — Louisiana sugar mills have ground 76,082 tons of sugar cane this season through October 14. Raw sugar made amounted to 3,406 tons.

Florida sugar mills have just started their season's operations, Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Vinyl Acetate—A new polyvinyl acetate copolymers facility, currently under construction at Meredosia, Ill., is expected to be completed by January.

The building firm is also putting up a $4 million, 45-million-pound-a-year vinyl acetate monomer plant at Seadrift, Tex. Plans for this facility, which is scheduled for completion late next year, were announced three months ago, but at that time the plant site had not yet been chosen.

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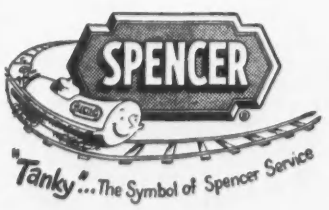

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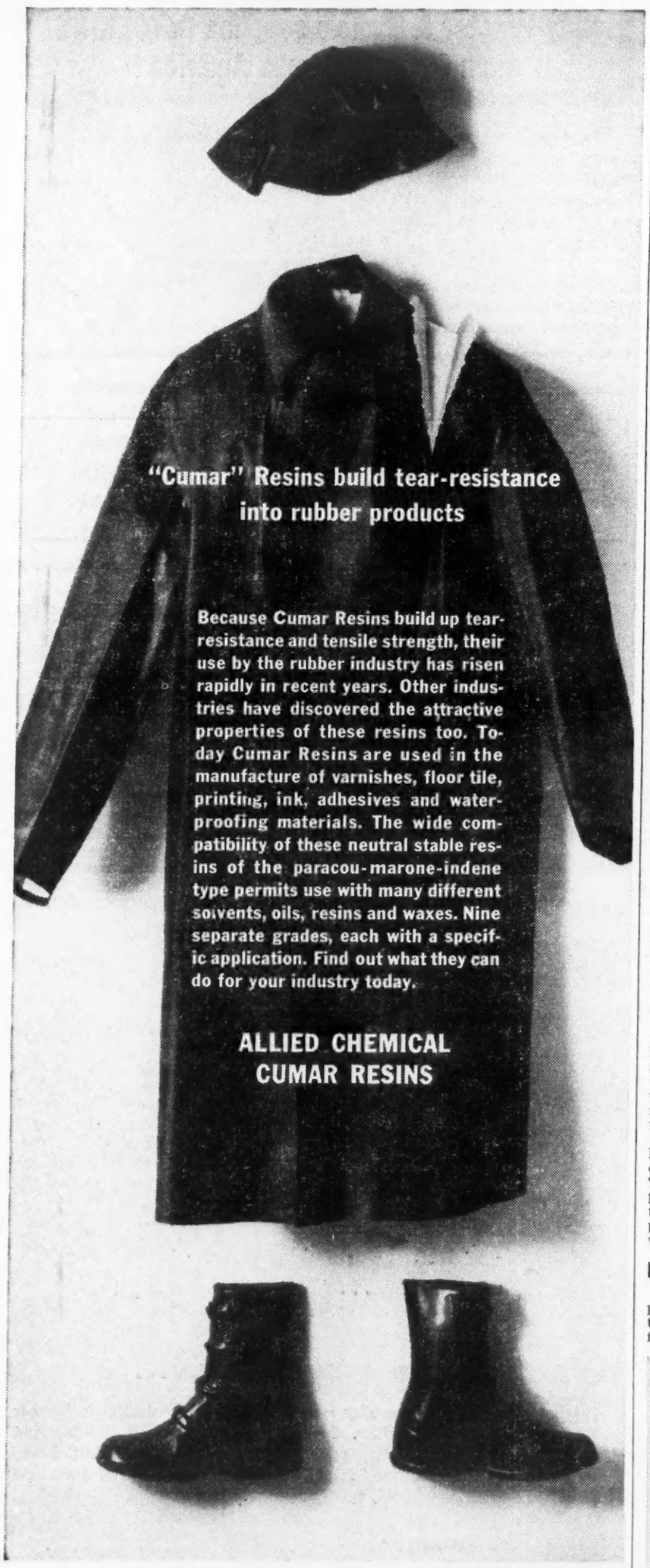
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Coal Chemicals

Coaltar Crude, Intermediate Supplies To Remain at Third-Quarter Levels

Supply of coaltar crudes and intermediates for the balance of the year is likely to hold at the level achieved in the third quarter when steel production recovered from its slump and managed to reach a 70 percent rate of output. First-half of 1962 should see a rise in coking activity as steel customers are expected to build inventory against the possibility of work stoppages when the steel labor contracts expire at mid-year. Hovering now at slightly above 70 percent of capacity, the rate of steel operations is not predicted to pick up significant additional strength in the next two months, meaning that coking operations and production of chemicals derived therefrom will be relatively unchanged from the third quarter.

Petroleum production of basic and intermediate chemicals is likely to gain over the balance of the year, however, especially in the light oils where oil hegemony is becoming more firmly entrenched.

Continuance of the present rate of chemical production for the rest of 1961 will not seriously affect consumers or producers to any serious degree as the list of chemicals in tight supply has been reduced in recent months by the sustained momentum of steel production and the volume turned out by petroleum producers.

Of volume chemicals in short supply only naphthalene remains. Critically tight over the past two years, naphthalene supply is now slowly being brought toward a balance.

The major supply problem remaining is the building of suitable consumer working inventory in contrast to the situation earlier this year when mixed naphthalene streams and high-priced imported material was resorted to in order to beef up supply.

Added petronaphthalene units, plus a rise in steel rates after the first of the year, will wipe out the shortage entirely.

Other basic products still tight are pyridine, a-picoline and cresylic acid and cresols. Trade observers predict these materials will remain tight for the rest of the year and well into 1962 as well.

Although light oil production from cokeovens fell sharply this year—benzene output, for example, in January-August was 74 million gallons as against 102 million gallons in the same period of 1960—supply from petroleum sources has boosted total available benzene to the point where material is flowing freely and, in fact, an oversupply situation may be in the making.

Among the intermediates phthalic anhydride's looseness and the oncoming increase in capacity is a source of worry. Trade sources remark that phthalic output is being cutback for the fourth quarter which should result in total 1961 output winding up slightly behind 1960 volume.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
119.86	119.86	119.85	117.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Halting a three week downward trend, production of steel in the week ended October 28 managed a 0.7 percent increase from the preceding week.

Production of steel for the week was 2,057,000 net tons, as against 2,042,000 in the preceding week.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, rate of production for the week ended October 28 was 71.3 percent.

Output for the year through October 28 was 78,721,000 tons, a decrease of 8.5 percent from the 86,026,000 tons turned out in the comparable 43-week period of 1960.

Benzene—Material continues freely available.

Talk of reduced prices by the end of the year was voiced in the trade press last week but industry observers declined to confirm such speculation.

The current price of 31c. a gallon may fall in time as benzene capacity mushrooms but trade sources right now are avoiding any prediction of a cut, feeling that market conditions themselves will rule the appropriate time.

Phenol — Demand is rated good as phenolic resins calls sustain a steady upward growth.

Production of synthetic and natural phenol for the year through August is only 5 million pounds shy of output in the same period last year.

With four months of production reports yet to be tabulated, it's estimated that 1961 total phenol production will tally about 770 million pounds, or only about 4 million less than 1960 output.

Pyridine—Still tight in the US market.

Spot prices have fallen somewhat from previously quoted highs to the level of about $1 to $1.10 for refined 2° material.

Pyridine price in Japan is quoted at $1 to $1.14 according to trade sources.

Intermediates

Cyclohexane—Early in October 2,500 metric tons of cyclohexane from the US was offloaded in Japan.

Destined for consumption by a Japanese rayon company, the last shipment completes the 9,000 metric tons of cyclohexane scheduled under contract to arrive in Japan this year.

Three US companies have three year contracts to supply material and Japanese sources reveal the rayon company intends to extend the contract for an additional two years.

Phthalic Anhydride—Capacity took an-

Aromatic Chemical Output: August

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Naphthalene figures include cokeoven and petroleum sources. Creosote oil statistics include distillate as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

	August 1961	August 1960	First Eight Months 1961	First Eight Months 1960
Aniline ..... lbs.	7,575,825	1,770,235	82,332,834	81,453,001
Benzene ..... gals.	42,469,664	35,284,132	336,505,032	366,958,705
Creosote, dead oil ..... gals.	10,259,367	7,301,801	64,728,920	62,725,561
Cresols m-p and o-m-p fractions..... lbs.	4,576,266	5,196,322	31,554,925	32,815,385
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources..... lbs.	5,031,783	4,604,119	44,152,961	38,052,646
Dodecylbenzene ..... lbs.	41,833,693	34,656,140	310,704,541	322,285,091
Monochlorobenzene ..... lbs.	49,023,693	48,468,566	335,548,154	406,221,431
Naphthalene, crude ..... lbs.	44,163,841	36,556,604	302,650,363	359,445,215
Phenol, tech and USP..... lbs.	65,660,137	57,596,054	513,441,170*	518,430,765
Phthalic anhydride ..... lbs.	33,257,801	33,126,511	253,378,727	260,354,808
Pyridine, refined 2° ..... lbs.	279,693	261,508	1,850,214	1,780,610
Styrene monomer ..... lbs.	154,428,693	150,306,432	1,119,983,959	1,183,527,852
Toluene ..... gals.	25,565,753	25,465,855	197,821,429	176,769,360
Xylene ..... gals.	24,895,228	28,773,383	205,985,409	210,556,026

* Revised. Source: Tariff Commission.

Coal Chemicals

other leap forward as a US chemical producer last week announced plans to construct a phthalic plant in Puerto Rico.

To cost $7 million, the new plant's capacity is estimated to be in the 40 million-pound-a-year class.

Raw material will be naphthalene purchased from another US producer who is building a 50 million-pound-a-year petro-naphthalene plant at Ponce, P.R.

The phthalic output is slated for merchant disposal and should be ready for shipment by the fourth quarter of next year.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended October 28, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	614,543
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	26,178,685
Benzene	gals.	2,817,614
Coaltar	gals.	14,215,668
Crude chemical oil	gals.	556,568
Solvent naphtha	gals.	92,761
Toluene	gals.	626,138
Xylene	gals.	173,927

APhA to Meet in Vegas

American Pharaceutical Association will hold its 109th annual meeting March 25 to 30 in Las Vegas, Nev. Six leading hotels on the "Vegas Strip" have been designated as official convention quarters for APhA and its affiliated organizations meeting concurrently.

Procaine Picture

—Continued from page 3

tion. There had been no limit previously. Furthermore, the animals treated with the antibiotic could not be used for milk production for seventy-two hours following injection.

This brought about a sharp decline in consumption and for these reasons the commission said it could find no basis for recommending to the President that duties on imports be increased to their pre-GATT levels.

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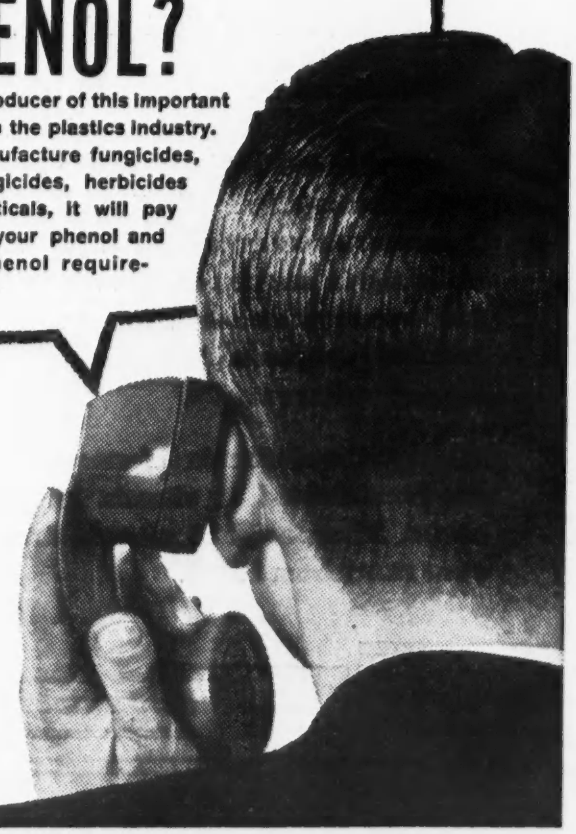

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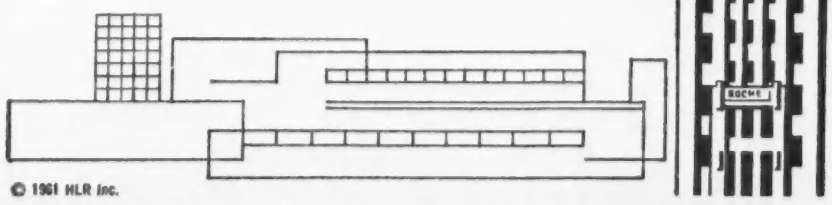

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RIGHT FROM ROCHE

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Calcium-d-saccharate has been advanced 75 cents, to $5.75 a pound for a 25-pound drum, and two more price increases are scheduled to go into effect on spot in mid-month and on contract December 1. Effected are purified lead acetate crystals and potassium acetate. The former is going up 3 cents, to 37½ cents a pound, the latter 2 cents, to 33 cents a pound, both prices applicable to a single 400-pound drum. Rising costs presumably account for the changes, which are among the few advances posted since the beginning of the year.

Aspirin production in August exceeded the July volume by almost one million pounds. Other items to profit from the seasonal upturn in requirements were penicillin and streptomycin, output of the latter rising close to 9 million grams.

Production of niacin and niacinamide, according to the Tariff Commission, was 367,251 pounds in August, triple that of the preceding month. Comparative statistics for other vitamins for which output statistics are normally reported monthly are not available.

A major supplier of anti-tuberculous drugs reports increased interest in isoniazid following Public Health Service's report that tuberculosis can be prevented in 80 percent of persons exposed when treated prophylactically with INH. "Case finding," the firm says, is now the missing link in the TB eradication program.

Price Trends

Advanced

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, micronized powder, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
58.89	58.89*	58.82	59.28

* Revised.

For Current Prices See Page 9

Calcium-d-Saccharate — Advanced 75c. a pound on November 1, new price on calcium-d-saccharate is $5.75 a pound for a single 25-pound drum, f.o.b. shipping point. Freight is prepaid to destination in continental US by carrier of producer's choice.

Isoniazid—A major supplier of anti-tuberculous drugs reports increased interest in isoniazid following Public Health Service's report that tuberculosis can be prevented in 80 percent of persons exposed when treated prophylactically with INH.

A spokesman for the firm says that prices are being held at the "existing low levels" and that supplies are adequate.

"Case finding," he added, is now the missing link in the TB eradication program.

The firm also manufactures the "Sterneedle Gun," an automatic multiple puncture apparatus for rapid, intradermal tuberculin testing.

Lead Acetate—Purified lead acetate crystals will be advanced 3c. a pound, effective November 15 on spot and December 1 on contract, a manufacturer announced last week.

New price for a single 400-pound drum is 37½c. a pound.

Potassium Acetate—A major manufacturer is establishing a higher schedule for potassium acetate, NF, effective November 15 on spot and December 1 on contract.

The increase amounts to 2c. and will bring the listing on a single 400-pound drum to 33c. a pound.

Quinidine—There was a noteworthy decline in imports in August. Only 29,853 ounces were brought in that month as compared with over 100,000 a month earlier.

Valued at $22,515, imports originated in West Germany and the Netherlands. The former shipped 19,000 pounds, valued at $14,692, while the latter accounted for the remainder.

Silver Compounds—Production of silver cyanide (100 percent AgCN) was 2,048,000 ounces in 1960, up from 1.9 million in 1959 and 1.3 million in 1958. Each year, shipments were in balance, and, in fact, in 1960 actually exceeded output. The total was 2,080,000 ounces, valued at $1,491,000.

Production of silver nitrate was 75,568,000 ounces last year, while shipments were 31,983,000 ounces, valued at $17,413,000. The former was up about 2 million ounces, the latter down about 250,000 ounces from the 1959 levels. In 1958, output was 65,618,000 ounces and shipments were 28,011,000, valued at $14,938,000.

The Commerce department reports shipments of other silver compounds totaled 2,623,000 ounces in 1960, 1.7 million in 1959 and 1.3 million in 1958.

Scopolamine—Due to shortness of supply, scopolamine (hyoscine) hydrobromide is selling on spot at $15 an ounce in 10-ounce lots, up about $1.50 from the previous level.

Prices for pilocarpine hydrochloride and bromide are also strengthening and will likely be advanced if dealers' replacement costs go higher, as indicated.

Tartaric Acid—Domestic inquiry is well-maintained and with adequate stocks, prices are relatively stable. Dominance of Spanish tartaric also accounts for the firmness of the market, it's thought.

August imports of tartaric acid totaled 369,194 pounds, valued at $111,162 and dutied at $22,151. Top spot on the suppliers' roster was held by Spain, which accounted for 310,141, valued at $94,299 and dutied at $18,608. The other shippers: Italy, 53,541 pounds, valued at $15,289 and dutied at $3,212; and France, 5,512 pounds, valued at $1,574 and dutied at $331.

The same month, imports of cream of tartar were 99,207 pounds, vauled at $23,350 and dutied at $3,098. Italy accounted for 55 percent of the total, or 55,115 pounds, valued at $13,450 and dutied at $1,722, while Spain supplied the remainder.

Botanicals

With the burst of interest in natural products as sources for new drugs, botanicals dealers here are picking up a little extra business from drug manufacturers. It's suggested, however, that it isn't very profitable.

A small sample reportedly costs anywhere from $25 to $300, and furthermore, buyers are sometimes reluctant to plunk down as much as a dollar. In their view, "we're all in this together."

Arabic Gum—Imports of arabic gum for the first five months of the year totaled 6.7 million pounds, nearly 7 percent higher than the 6.3 million pounds brought in during the comparable period in 1960.

Arrivals of the gum at Kordofan, the principal Sudanese market, amounted to 36,886 metric tons by June 8, 1961, according to Business & Defense Services Ad-

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: August

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		August	July
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	2,041,074	1,148,417
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	506,299	—
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	12,635,773	—
Niacin and niacinamide	lbs.	367,251	119,778
Penicillin salts	million-units	49,814,664	42,339,329
Phenobarbital	lbs.	—	14,014
Pyridoxine	lbs.	—	—
Streptomycin	gms.	24,284,754	15,436,516
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	276,453	—
Tetracycline	gms.	—	—
Thiamine derivatives	lbs.	—	—

A dash (—) indicates data not reported.

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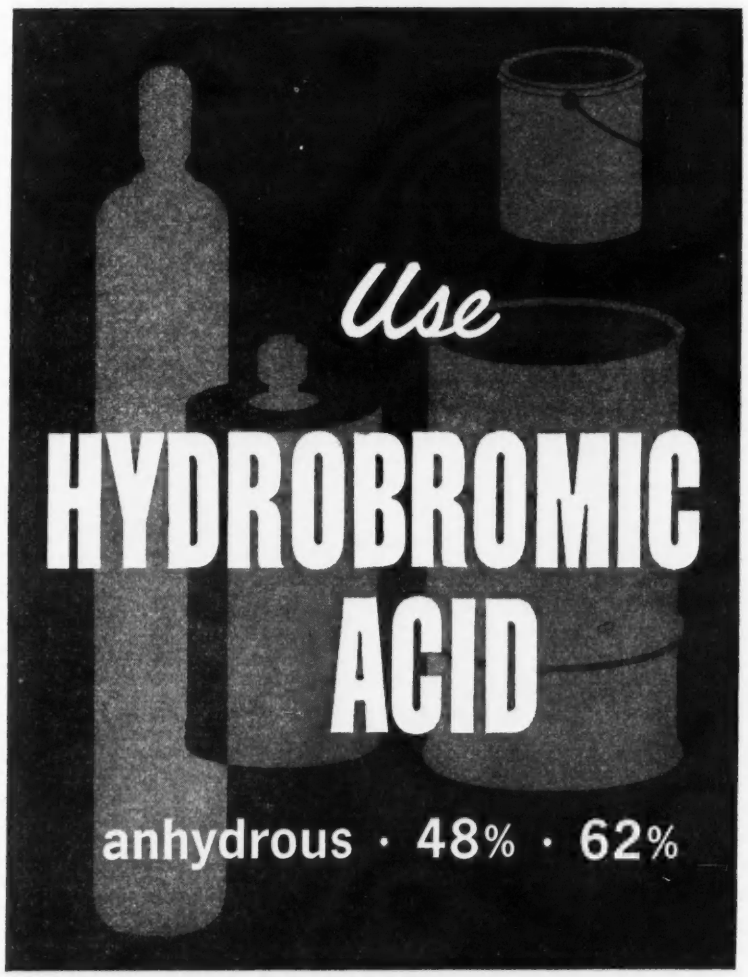

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ministration. Prices reportedly were slightly lower in June than in May.

Juniper Berries — Aggravating the tight supply position on spot was Food & Drug Administration's detention—because of insect infestation—of 200 bags of juniper berries at the Port of New York during the two-week period ended October 20.

Tragacanth Gum — Arrivals of tragacanth gum totaled 458,391 pounds in the first five months of 1961, down approximately 44 percent from the comparable period in 1960 (812,401 pounds).

Drug & Fine Chemical Briefs

MARKING SAMPLE DRUGS: Smith, Kline & French Laboratories is now marking a great majority of its sample tablets and capsules with the phrase "Not for Sale." In a second control measure, the Philadelphia firm requires its representatives to report a day-to-day inventory of samples and clinical supplies.

NARCOTICS CONTROL: Two drugs of the piperidine series—norpethidine (ethyl 4-phenyl-4-piperidenecarboxylate) and ethyl 1-(2-carbamylethyl)-4-phenyl-4-piperidinecarboxylate — are being considered for regulation under the new narcotics manufacturing act as habit-forming drugs. Bureau of Narcotics will hold a hearing December 4; persons who wish to comment must apply to the Commissioner of Narcotics by November 20.

Tallow Future

—*Continued from page 5*

countries are self-sufficient in technical tallow and grease production, and fewer have a surplus for exports. United States output went from 2.3 billion pounds in 1951 to a record 3.5 billion pounds in 1959, an increase of more than 50 percent, most of which was exported.

Overall world production increased in 1959 after decreasing in 1958. In 1957 and 1958, Australia, Argentina, France, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, in that order, were the next largest producers after the United States. However, in 1959, the positions of Argentina and France were reversed.

Italy replaced Japan as the second largest consumer — behind the US — of technical tallow and grease in the 1957-59 period. Both countries depended mainly on imports. The United States supplied 98 percent of Italy's imports and 82 percent of Japan's. Spain and the United Kingdom also increased consumption in the 1957-59 period.

The world data abroad is based principally on reports from the Foreign Service of the United States, in response to a questionnaire by the Food Industries Division. It is designed to furnish industry with planning and marketing guides.

'Thibenzole' Facility

—*Continued from page 4*

tive against thirteen different roundworm species infecting sheep and goats—including the important stomach and intestinal worms.

In July, Merck said the drug was still being evaluated for use in swine, poultry and humans. In preliminary trials, it has reportedly shown promise against important parasites of cattle and horses.

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NEPERA—PIONEERS IN PYRIDINE CHEMISTRY

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The three happen to find themselves sharing transportation to the airport. The man in the middle has been a vitamin A chemist at DPi for 21 years. Conversation has developed to the point where he has just learned that his companions are likewise long-term Kodak men and are likewise headed, surprisingly, for some calls on the drug trade. The conversation is bogging down, however. The expected common ground is missing.

The vitamin A man finds that his fellow workers think in terms of building store traffic through photofinishing, tie-ins to brand-name TV promotions, and courses for store personnel in how to get the camera across the counter into the customer's hands.

The ride to the airport isn't long enough to explain how different are things on the vitamin side of the house, where we sell in bulk to manufacturers only, give not a rip about promoting our brand name to the great public, and feel that our customers prefer to be relieved of worries about vitamin A uniformity and stability, so that if there is worrying to be done about store traffic, they can do it for themselves.

Off go the three of them, he to talk to the drug trade about vitamin A assay procedures and they to talk to the drug trade about selling seminars for salesmen.

No common ground at all, except helping the drug trade in different ways.

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Hazardous Chemicals Law

—*Continued from page 3*

compliance must be either destroyed or shipped out of the country again.

In the general instructions issued by the agency last week, the person responsible for seeing to it that the substances do meet the labeling requirements is the person who has the rights of a consignee as defined by provisions of the tariff act of 1930, or the owner of the merchandise.

When articles are brought into the country that are subject to the requirements of the law, the FDA director of the district in which the importation takes place may call for a sample for examination, whereupon the Collector of Customs for that district shall immediately give notice to the consignee that a sample is to be delivered to the director.

No further distribution of the imports may take place by the consignee or owner until further notice by the FDA director.

If it appears that the hazardous substance is subject to refusal of entry into the country, the director must notify the consignee of this fact and give the reasons and hold a hearing on the matter.

If the owner or consignee chooses, he may apply for authorization to relabel the substance, which would be done under the supervision of the FDA or the Bureau of Customs, as the case may be.

If ownership of a hazardous substance covered by an authorization to relabel changes before the operations have been completed, the original owner will be held responsible, unless the new owner has executed a bond and obtained a new authorization.

IN TECHNICAL POST: Charles M. Reading, named Los Angeles engineering manager for United States Borax & Chemical Corporation.

Monsanto Research

—*Continued from page 7*

added, "But money alone will not buy research . . . Nowhere in the structure is there any guarantee of its overall performance. Over the years a considerable number of dollars have been wasted on research because too many individuals have become more interested in the words of the research song and have forgotten the melody.

"Lip service to research is not what we are after. The melody of the inquiring mind, combined with the words, is what we seek."

The research facilities, consisting of six buildings and two previously-completed ones, provide laboratories for six Monsanto operating divisions. Major emphasis will be on basic exploratory research.

The center is now the focal point for about a third of Monsanto's total research efforts. The company and its subsidiaries presently operate twenty-two research facilities around the world. The company emphasized that the new center will supplement—not replace—the other laboratories.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A big advance in lemongrass and a big decline in Bourbon geranium were reported by dealers in essential oils. Lemongrass advanced 50 cents per pound and Bourbon geranium dropped $2.25 per pound. The advance in lemongrass does not reflect any changes at source. It simply shows that some dealers in New York are belatedly revising their listings to put spot prices in line with replacement costs. Some dealers are asking as much as $6 per pound for their stocks—admitting they have very little material—and some dealers have completely withdrawn offerings. The crop in India is said to be a good one, but distillation was delayed by heavy rains. By now, however, distillation should be well underway and material plentiful. Logically, the market at source should be easing off soon.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lemongrass, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Geranium, Bourbon, $2.25 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
142.46	142.95	142.96	145.57

For Current Prices See Page 9

The geranium reduction is said by some spokesmen in the producing regions to be the last one in the current series of price adjustments. Over a year ago, material was selling for $30 per pound. A year ago, in early October, the price was $28 per pound and it has been gradually coming down since then.

In the hope of cutting down on the number of deceptive practices concerning Christmas perfume distribution, the Metropolitan Better Business Bureau has issued a special bulletin. The bulletin—which describes some illegal practices such as rebottling, and misrepresentation of place of origin—cites a recent decision by the Court of Appeals in a case involving rebottling of toilet water. The Court decided that it would be in violation of criminal law if anyone knowingly offered for sale goods represented to be the product of another, unless the goods are contained in the original packages or bottles with the labels or names placed on them by the manufacturer entitled to use such names or trademarks.

The Bureau is on the look-out for rebottled toilet waters and colognes which the public is led to believe are real perfume, packages of perfume marked with initials implying that they are name brands, and perfumes marked with printed prices far in excess of the prices at which they are ordinarily sold.

Essential Oils

Geranium—Spot price for Bourbon material has dropped drastically from $14 per pound to $11.75. This material has been in tight supply for almost a year and now it is becoming more freely available.

According to a report from the growing regions, this year's production is at a record high. By the end of August, 108 tons had been exported from the Reunion Islands.

Exports from September through December, represent a mean of ⅓ to ½ of the January through August exports. Total production for the last 4 months of this year is estimated to be some 50 tons.

Therefore, Reunion's total production for the entire year should be 160 to 170 tons—double that of any normal year.

Since the beginning of 1961, dealers have been building up large stocks, thereby tieing up their capital, according to the report. These dealers have lost money in rebuilding their stock position because they were obliged to sell existing stocks at less than they paid for them in order to get cash. (This further lessened their ability to buy.)

The dealers have had difficulty in unloading their stocks because their buyers are in the same fix. They hesitate to augment their stocks on a regular basis because they don't know what the lowest price will be.

The report suggests that the lowest price is probably near at hand. Exports are very large and there is no real fear of a hurricane this month or the next which might interfere with production and shipments.

Ginger—The market is firm and stocks are moving at a moderate-to-good rate, according to reports from essential oil dealers.

Ginger is widely used by bakers and confectioners in gingerbread, biscuits, etc. It is also used in the pickling and meat preserving industries.

Ginger tea is used medicinally in many parts of the world. Ginger is used to make clearesin which is a concentrated extract in brewing.

Ginger ale in the United States and ginger beer in the United Kingdom are responsible for sales of large quantities of ginger. Both the spice ginger and the essential oil ginger are used for toilet preparations and medicines.

Lemongrass—Spot price went up to $4 per pound. Some dealers, however are not offering and others are asking as much as $6 per pound for small lots.

From source comes the word that the situation continues firm with no indication that it will ease off any time soon.

Patchouli—Spot price continues at its previous price, $5 per pound, but already some dealers have revised their listings up near the $6 level. Replacement costs are rising, they report.

Sandalwood—The market, on spot and at source, is leveling off. No significant price reductions have been noted.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Two-Week Period Ending Oct. 20

Anise seed, 200 bags.
Black pepper, 30 bags.
Cassia, 17 lots, 2,448 bags.
Celery seed, 6 lots, 596 bags.
Mace, 11 bags.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 706 bags.
Sesame seeds, 331 bags.

Seeds and Spices

Anise Seed—Mexican material advanced from 30c. per pound to 32c. per pound.

Cardamom—Ceylon green material dropped from $2 per pound to $1.90 per pound, according to reports from seeds and spices dealers here in the New York area.

Marjoram—French material continues firm at 60c. per pound.

Nutmegs—West Indian material has dropped in price from 90c. per pound to 88c. per pound. All other types of nutmegs remain substantially at their previous prices.

Pepper—Both Malabar and Lampong black dropped in price. From their previous listings, 41c. per pound, they both fell to 40c. per pound. Brazilian black also weakened. From its previous price, 40c. per pound, it dropped to 37½c. per pound.

Muntok white fell from 55c. per pound to 52c. per pound and Brazilian white fell from 53c. per pound to 51c. per pound.

Some news sources say that this general decline in price is due to the fact that the Singapore traders are fast liquidating their stocks before new crop Indian material is offered. In anticipation of lower prices, dealers are slow to buy.

Pepper can be stored almost indefinitely without loss of quality, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Changes in stocks play a major role in the marketing of pepper but very little is known about them.

From the inquiry made for the purpose of a study the U.N. Committee on Commodity Problems did recently, it was learned that stocks are either not recorded centrally and not known or that the information is not disclosed, as is the case in Singapore.

The only exception in the case of a consumer country is the United Kingdom where stocks held by London brokers and importers are recorded by their Association.

No statistics are available for stocks in producer countries, but it is known that considerable stocks exist. All over the East, pepper is regarded by both native producers and dealers as a convenient store of value.

—Continued on page 64

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Coating Materials

As a result of a decline in lead metal of fifty cents per hundredweight effective November 1, the price pattern on high lead-content materials has been reduced ½ cent per pound. Materials affected are litharge, mineral orange and all grades of red lead pigments, which as of November 1 are priced ½ cent per pound below former schedules. Not affected by the metal price change are such lead containing pigments as basic carbonate white lead, basic sulfate white and blue lead, or leaded zinc oxides, and similar lower lead content materials.

The two-week old drop in price of phthalic anhydride and isophthalic acid may yet be reflected in the price patterns of such materials as alkyd resins and polyester resins. Such is the fear of some observers.

Titanium dioxide pigment sales during the latter half of October enjoyed the volume increase that was predicted earlier in the month. Also up are sales of zinc pigments to the paint industry. These are only offset slightly by the relative slowness of zinc oxide sales to the rubber manufacturers.

Inert pigments, used to build up pigment volume concentration and to improve the durability of finishes, are moving in a more or less routine manner with no price activity reported.

Polystyrene prices, which were in a state of flux during mid-October due to adjustments made in line with a more realistic pricing policy, have finally stabilized themselves at the higher level.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Mineral Orange, ½c. per lb.
Red Lead, all grades, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
103.13	103.13†	104.69	103.15

† Revised

For Current Prices See Page **9**

Prime Pigments

Lead Pigments — A decline of 50c. per hundredweight in metal as of November 1 led to a price decline as of that date of ½c. per pound on such high lead content materials as litharge, mineral orange and red lead of all grades. Not affected by the price change are lower lead content materials such as basic carbonate white lead, blue and white lead sulfate, leaded zinc oxides, and similar pigments.

Titanium Dioxide—A noticeable pick-up in sales volume was recorded for October as against the previous month. The upswing can be attributed in part to the ideal weather conditions which are giving the whole paint industry a healthy boost.

Paint manufacturers were responsible for approximately 60 percent of the titanium dioxide sold, it was reported. At the same time, sales to paper manufacturers in October accounted for a sizeable percentage of the total business volume. Observers say this outlet for TiO_2 may improve some as the fourth quarter progresses.

Prices for both anatase and rutile hold steady, with no price change forecast for the remainder of the year.

Zinc Oxide—Sales of lead-free zinc oxide to the paint industry in October showed a considerable spurt over the relatively slow September sales. On the other hand, leaded zinc pigments are finding it tougher and tougher going in the face of the competitive threat from lead-free paints.

Although the overall picture looks bright, some producers voice the complaint that zinc oxide sales to the rubber industry are not exactly what they would like them to be. The rubber industry accounts for a good 50 percent of the total volume, as contrasted with the 20 percent accounted for by the paint industry.

Relatively, heavy unemployment, a tendency to "hold back on the dollar" and, more immediately, the labor disputes in the automotive industry—all these may be operating factors in the rubber industry's slowed-down consumption. But on the whole, producers are optimistic for the coming months.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—Tricresyl phosphate is still used as a plasticizer but this end-use pattern is to some extent overshadowed by its use as a gasoline additive. The price pattern of 32½c. per pound in tankcars which has long been in effect, remains unchanged, and uninfluenced by what has been happening in the phthalate ester plasticizer field. Triphenyl phosphate remains steady at 41½ cents per pound in carlots. Demand is routine, and supplies adequate.

The whole line of phthalate ester plasticizers underwent price adjustments, as reported in detail in the previous issue of OPD. The new price levels were then reported on the most important of these esters. Lower prices which resulted from a 2½c. per pound drop in phthalic anhydride amounted in most cases to a 1c. per pound reduction in plasticizers, although there were some that declined only ¾c. and some up to 1½c. per pound. The new lower prices have not resulted in the sale of a pound of material that would not have been sold otherwise, most observers agree.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices on Argentine in New York ranged mostly in the area of 18¾ to 19¼ cents per pound. Trading is very light, and offerings are few. A firm undertone prevailed on Australian and offerings were limited. New Zealand prices remain at 24 to 25c. per pound. Overall the market is quiet.

Shellac—Prices remained unchanged last week, with trading on the quiet side. Supplies are quite ample to take care of all calls. Primary market conditions in India are such as to be conducive to a steady supply of material at just about current price levels. Hence, no significant fluctuation is looked for in the weeks immediately ahead.

Naval Stores

According to the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA, over-all rosin sales were 5,526 drum equivalents compares with 2,541 last week and 4,399 the week before. Sales f.o.b. plants, prompt, drums WW $11.65-$12.10 mostly $11.65-$11.92, WG $11.60-$11.90, Nancy $11.65-$11.90, M and below $11.75. Tank cars M and below $11.25. Bags WW $11.90, M and below $11.40-$11.50, forward, drums WW $11.85.

Sales export f.a.s. ports, drums Prompt WW $11.85-$12.25 mostly $12-$12.15, WG $11.85-$11.95, Nancy $11.85, M and below $11.76-$11.85, forward WW $12.30.

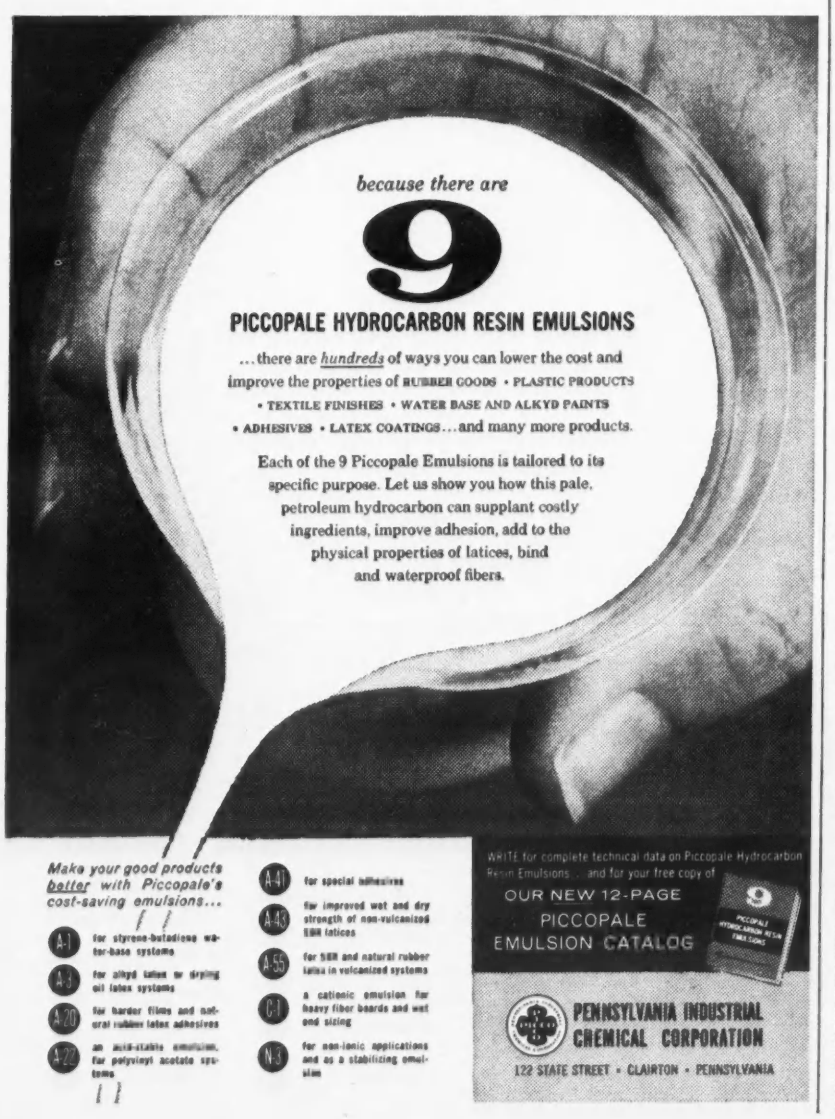
Turpentine over-all sales 63,500 gallons compared with 20,000 gallons last week. Tankcars for plants, prompt, 21-9/10c. to 22½c. mostly 22c. to 22½c. per gallon.

Average commercial crude gum price $30.60 per standard barrel week ending 19-21-61, previous week $31.10, year ago $45.80. Loan price this week $26.80. Volume gum delivered this week 16,705 including 13,624 loan, previous week 18,466 including 15,290 loan, year ago 13,600 including 91 loan. Average barrel content,

Coatings Shipments and Output: September

	Factory Shipments Dollars		Reported productions Gallons	
	September	*August*	*September*	*August*
Trade Products, total....	$92,100,000	$103,600,600	26,900,000	32,000,000
Paints and Varnishes....	88,700,000	100,300,000	26,300,000	31,400,000
Lacquer	3,400,000	3,300,000	600,000	600,000
Industries Finishes, total	62,000,000	66,100,000	26,900,000	27,600,000
Paints and Varnishes..	46,900,000	49,000,000	20,200,000	20,300,000
Lacquer	15,100,000	17,100,000	6,700,000	7,300,000
Overall Total	154,100,000	169,700,000	53,800,000	59,600,000

Total sales—Jan.-Sept.: $1,467,800,000.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Coating Materials Briefs

VINYL PLASTISOL MODIFIER: "Pliovic M-70," a specialty modifier resin for vinyl plastisol compounds, used for coating and molding applications, has been added to the Goodyear Chemical Division's commercial product line of vinyl plastic materials.

Extensive plant trials and evaluation of the resin show that it imparts generally improved physical properties and heat stability to plastisol compounds. At the same time, the small particle size of the resin allows wide latitude in compounding, while providing smooth, blemish-free coatings.

It is reported that "Pliovic M-70" can be used in applications where conventional modifying resins with larger particle size are not satisfactory. It also has less tendency to settle in a plastisol paste.

"Pliovic M-70" is produced at Goodyear's Niagara Falls, N. Y., chemical plant and is available in full production quantities.

NEW POLYPROPYLENE BY AVISUN: "AviSun Grade 1051," a new, improved pipe grade polypropylene resin, has been announced by the AviSun Corporation. The new polymer will process into pipe over a broad range of conditions with little change in strength and impact properties. One of its most important advances over standard polypropylene is its greatly improved stress-life at elevated temperatures.

Styrene: Marbon to Build

—Continued from page 3

million-pound-a-year plant at Washington, W. Va. The B-W division also makes high-styrene reinforcing resins at Gary, Ind.

Stacked up against present finished product capacity, it looks to industry observers as if Marbon, in addition to removing itself as a buyer, will plump itself down in the midst of a merchant market already headed toward overcapacity.

Last year, things didn't look so bad. Industry potential was about 2 billion pounds, and output, about 1.7 billion—about 81 percent of capacity.

This year, based on the first eight months' total, output has slumped to 1.119 billion pounds from the comparable period in 1960, when output was 1.184 billion pounds. Industry sources hope this year's level will about equal last year's—no more.

But by late 1962, producers should have in place enough capacity to make 2.340 billion pounds of styrene, and when Marbon's unit comes on stream in 1963, potential will reach 2.415 billion pounds.

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FDA Enforcement Plans

—Continued from page 3

to spread the reductions across the board or put them into effect on a selective basis. They hope to iron out that detail this week.

The cutback in new hiring became necessary when Secretary Ribicoff—on orders from the White House to reduce "non-essential spending" in 1962—instructed FDA to shave $1,238,000 off its spending plans for the current fiscal year.

The new estimate of spending in the year was not immediately available from the department, but congress last year voted the agency a total of $23 million for its enforcement operations, only $580,000 less than the amount recommended in the White House budget.

This reduction below the budget came about, it will be recalled, when the senate, to show its disapproval over the way FDA planned to administer the hazardous articles labeling law, voted a reduction of $1,580,000 in the agency's appropriations, but later relented when FDA modified its regulations on labeling, and restored $1 million of the cut.

The reduction in spending by the agency thus amounted to nearly as much as the senate had planned to take away from FDA, and to more than the amount that had been restored by the conference committee.

Hit by the new ceiling on spending were a number of other important activities of HEW. Public Health Service is being forced to absorb a reduction in spending plans of $76,806,000 and the Office of Education, $20,601,000. Research of NIH will be hit hardest by the cut in Public Health Service money.

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NPVLA'S ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEF: Robert A. Roland, appointed last week executive vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association. Mr. Roland, who has been with NPVLA for the past three years and most recently as special assistant to the president, will in his new post be the association's administrative chief.

Battley's Farewell

—*Continued from page 7*

of the Budget in determining which of the government's needs are more pressing.

Failure to do so, he predicted, will result in either an increase in taxes or an unbalanced budget.

Whether the new administration is for or against business will be clearly indicated during the coming year, Sen. Keating said.

He listed legislative proposals affecting taxation, reciprocal trade, social security, patents, labeling and price-fixing as among those likely "to reflect the basic attitude of the administration and congress toward the business community."

Here are some highlights from various NPVLA forums dealing with chemical coatings, advertising and technology:

• A crash program aimed at super exterior wood finishes was urged by Mortimer B. Doyle, of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Through research and promotion, markets lost by both industries can be restored and new ones opened up, he said.

Meeting Threat Posed by New Products

• The threat posed by new products and processes that rule out finishes creates a "crying need for more advertising" by paint makers, said R. S. Lowell of United States Plywood Corporation.

He noted that plywood makers, finding themselves in such a position vis-a-vis glass fiber and aluminum, have just launched a nationwide television advertising campaign.

• "Advertising men," said S. J. Caraher of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., "not only should but must become management-oriented. With the ever-increasing complications of marketing and intense competition, we must be broad enough to place advertising in its proper place—a component of marketing."

• H. J. Dignam of NPVLA, outlined government law regulating transportation.

J. J. A. Winzenried, also of NPVLA, reported on the traffic committee's progress toward solving problems connected with small shipments.

Besides William E. Hood, elected president of the association (see picture story on page 7), NPVLA elected the following officers:

Vice-president, H. Braith Davis, board chairman of Consolidated Coatings & Chemicals, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer, Edward A. Foy of Foy-Johnston, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Executive vice-president, Robert A. Roland (see picture story above on this page).

Paint Industries Show

—*Continued from page 7*

forms a film outperforming vinyl, chlorinated rubber and nitrocellulose lacquers in many applications.

Two new synthetic resins to increase protection offered by masonry and swimming pool paints, concrete floor enamels and industrial finishes were introduced by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's chemical division.

One of the materials, "Pliolite VT-AC," is a vinyl toluene-acrylate copolymer for use as a binder or film-forming ingredient. The other, "Pliolite AC-3," was developed as a thickening agent for paint formulations.

Development of low-cost, thixotropic interior paint formulations based on vinyl acetate copolymer latex systems was announced at the show by National Starch & Chemical Corporation.

Elsewhere in the nation, these developments were reported:

• A new alkyd system from the Jones-Dabney Division of Devoe & Reynolds Company at Louisville, Ky. Jones-Dabney says the new alkyds effectively combat moisture-caused deterioration of outdoor house paints.

• A reportedly unique process of molding polyester resin as an integral permanent face to structural masonry blocks —patented by Glidden Company and licensed to National Plastics Company of Virginia at Martinsville, Va.

• The first paint base incorporating both linseed oil and water—offered by Cargill, Inc., at Minneapolis, Minn.

The new base, called "Formula 1308," is said to offer all the advantages of quick drying and ease of spreading and clean-up supplied by the water-base product.

• Addition of a packaged wheat paste to the expanding line of Hayes Adhesives Company, a division of H. C. Spinks Clay Company.

Hayes, located at Paris, Tenn., is adding the wheat paste to spur its expansion into products serving the construction and manufacturing fields.

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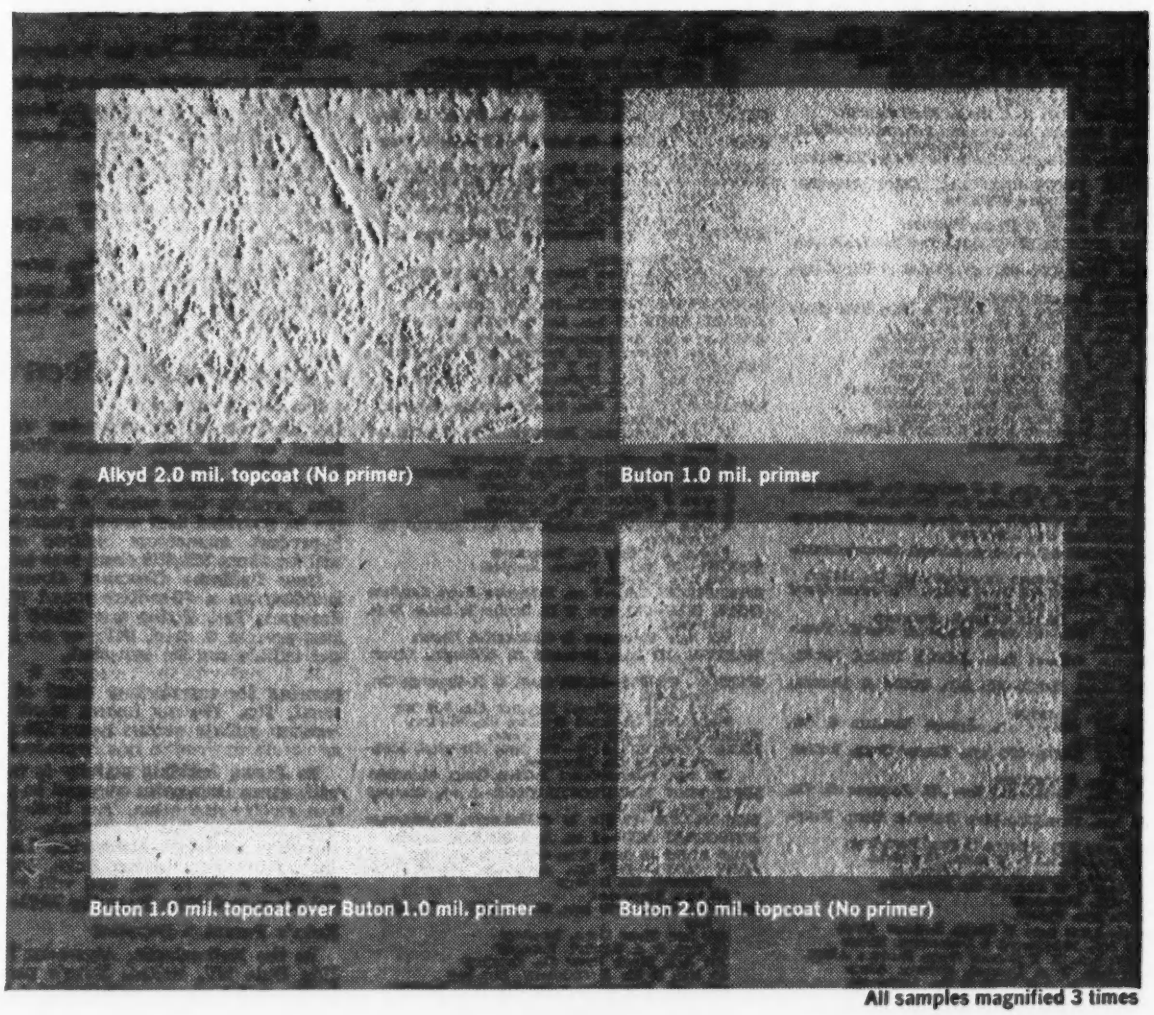
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Buton 1.0 mil. primer
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Buton 300/nitrocellulose modified coatings can be applied by any of three systems – primer, topcoat, topcoat over primer. As you can see above, all three Buton systems result in quality coatings with practically no fiber definition. By comparison, notice the high fiber definition in an alkyd-based coating.

Buton resin primer and one-coat systems also offer high production rates. The Buton 300-based coatings above dry in 10 minutes at 120°-150°F . . . become block-free to 20 p.s.i. after only 5 minutes' cooling. For more information, write to Enjay at 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, New York.

EXCITING NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH PETRO-CHEMISTRY

ENJAY CHEMICAL COMPANY

A DIVISION OF HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

ENJAY

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—78 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Leixoes
ALUM—206 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM OXIDE—22 bgs, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM SULFATE—200 bgs, A & S Corp, Liverpool
AMINE—177 dms, International Chemical Corp, Bremen
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—35 dms, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 dms, Mohegan International, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—100 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—40 dms, ViFac Co, Port Au Prince
5 dms, Cent Flor Manufacturing Co, Port Au Prince
ANIMAL CHARCOAL—1,000 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—313 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
ANTIMONY—24 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—800 bgs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—201 ingots, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
1,529 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
760 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
508 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
100 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
750 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC—99 bbls, L J Buck, Skelleftehann
ARSENIC, METALLIC—38 dms, Belmont Smelting & Refining Works, Skelleftehann
37 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Skelleftehann
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
900 bgs, Kotka
BALSAM—9 cs, R D Heins, London
BARIUM CHLORATE—40 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—337 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
30 cks, Roussel Corp, Havre
BEESWAX—29 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
60 bgs, Baldini & Co, Tampico
136 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
17 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Tampico
37 bls, R B Willson & Co, Progreso
174 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Djibouti
63 bgs, Silvio Gaguine & Co, Paranagua
100 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Paranagua
62 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Paranagua
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
24 bgs, Port Au Prince
29 bgs, Tampico
47 bls, Lobito
BLANC FIXE—92 cks, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
1,400 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
10 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Belem
CALCIUM CARBONATE—800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
1,500 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
CANANGA OIL—3 dms, Polak's Frutal Works, London
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—4 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—380 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Fortaleza
210 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
55 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
212 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
67 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Fortaleza
1,002 bgs, Tutoia
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires
667 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Havre
1,200 bgs, N Y Sancor Corp, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
16,530 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
500 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
8,003 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
CASSIA—1,571 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—89 bgs, Cap Haitien
CASTOR OIL—650 tons, Anderson Clayton & Co, Santos
300 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Recife
308 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
200 tons, G Degen & Co, Santos
500 tons, Salvador
CEDARWOOD OIL—15 dms, Mombasa
CELERY SEED—86 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
86 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
178 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
CHLORAL HYDRATE—50 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROHYDROXYQUINOLINE — 1 dm, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp, Liverpool
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Keelung
50 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
50 dms, George Uhe Co, Kaohsiung
25 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Kaohsiung
CLAY—313 bgs, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
CLAY, BALL—1,071 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CLEVE'S ACID—12 dms, Antwerp
CLOVE—100 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
50 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Tamatave
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Tamatave
120 cs, L A Champon & Co, Zanzibar
180 bgs, Zanzibar
100 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Givaudan Corp, Mombasa
23 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Mombasa
10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Mombasa
9 dms, Chem-Fleur Inc, Tamatave
5 dms, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
64 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
37 dms, Zanzibar
COCONUT OIL—44 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
750 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
249 tons, Manila
650 tons, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—377 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Leixoes
COPAL GUM—128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
450 bgs, Casablanca
CORN OIL—344 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—7,390 bgs, National City Bank, Cape Town
CORNMINT OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—10 dms, International Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CUBE POWDER—460 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUBE ROOT—155 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUMIN SEED—109 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, Max Van Pels, Khorramshahr
150 bgs, Kemp & Day Co, Khorramshahr
91 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Khorramshahr
1,600 bgs, Khorramshahr
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—50 dms, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
DAMIANA LEAVES—25 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Tampico
DANDELION ROOT—13 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
DEGRAS—3 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Malmstrom Chemical Corp, Liverpool
100 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Rotterdam
11 dms, Duke Lab, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED OIL—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Calcutta
DRAGONS BLOOD—3 cs, P H Petry, London
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—100 bls, Leixoes
FENNEL SEED—87 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
GALL—3 cks, International Packers Ltd, Napier
2 cks, International Packers Ltd, Wellington
GELATIN—215 dms, D H Burdett, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
10 dms, B Young, London
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Mombasa
12 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Tamatave
4 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Tamatave
5 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Tamatave
3 dms, Mane Fils Inc, Tamatave
6 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
1 dm, A Verley & Co, Tamatave
4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave
3 dms, A Chiris Co, Tamatave
GINGER—78 bgs, I Hiller, London
484 bgs, Freetown
GRAPEFRUIT OIL—8 cs, Fritzsche Bros, London
GUAR GUM—500 bgs T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
GYPSUM—709 bgs, Hammill & Gilliespie, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,231 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,467 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
2,630 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton
HAARLEM OIL—10 cs, Rotterdam
HEXACHLOROETHANE—180 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, International Selling Corp, Marseille
HISTAMINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, Roussel Corp, Havre
HOREHOUND—30 bls W F Mahneke, Casablanca
HYDRIODIC ACID—1 cs, A D Mackay, London
IRON BLUE—5 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Co, Malaga
40 bgs, Barcelona
KARAYA GUM—303 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
120 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
60 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
124 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Nehls & O'Connel, Bombay
417 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
120 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—523 bgs, Lagos
240 bgs, Accra
LABDANUM GUM—25 dms, Barcelona
LACTOSE—36 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
125 dms, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—175 bls, Izmir
750 cs, Izmir
LAVANDIN OIL—10 cks, Coutin Associates, Cannes
13 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cannes
27 cks, Brown Bros, Cannes
4 kgs, Cannes
LEAD OXIDE—132 dms, J Gavin, Vera Cruz
LEAD, WHITE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Vera Cruz
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms Polak Frutal Works, Cochin
15 dms, George Uhe Co, Cochin
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Cochin
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHOPONE—600 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANDARIN OIL—6 hf cs, Messina
MENTHOL—25 cs, P A Dunkel, Muroran
25 cs, National City Bank, Muroran
30 cs, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
30 cs, Chase National Bank, Kaohsiung
25 cs, H A Gogarty, Kobe
MERCURY—100 btls, Leghorn
50 flks, Vera Cruz
25 flks, Tampico
MISTELTOE HERB—8 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
MONOCHLOROACETATE—30 bgs, International Selling Corp, Marseille
MONTAN WAX—40 bgs, Rotterdam
MOSS POWDER—50 bgs, Meer Corp, Havre
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, M J Golombeck, Antwerp
1,102 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, London
500 bgs, C Gulden, Massawa
540 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Messina
MYROBOLAN EXTRACT—600 bgs, International Products Corp, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—350 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEG—84 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
280 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
170 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
20 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
145 bgs, Port of Spain
275 bgs, Rotterdam
16 bgs, Penang
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Schroeder Bros, Tunis
245 dms, Balbo Oil Corp, Seville
25 dms, De Simone Bros, Seville
1,023 dms, Malaga
570 dms, Seville
97 dms, Pasajes
50 dms, Barcelona
ORANGE PEEL—497 bgs, Cap Haitien
OREGANO—400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
750 bgs, Chemical Bank, Piraeus
100 bgs, Caruso Products Corp, Piraeus
220 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Piraeus
250 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Piraeus
221 bgs, T Marmorek & Son, Tampico
221 bgs, Sokol & Co, Tampico
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
150 bgs, M Schmid, Salvador
56 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Salvador
111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Salvador
PALMAROSA OIL—1 bbl, Djibouti
PALMKERNEL OIL—709 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—19 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
20 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Dares Salaam
115 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
44 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Gel Spice Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
300 bgs, P H Petry, Casablanca
50 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Alicante
50 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Alicante
100 bgs, J Raphael, Alicante
100 bgs, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Alicante
900 bgs, A A Soyia, Alicante
70 bgs, A G Beckmann, Alicante
470 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
50 bgs, Alicante
300 bgs, Casablanca
PENTAERYTHRITOL—998 bgs, D Hauser, Yokohama
PEPPER, BLACK—820 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Belem
200 bgs, Reliable Mercantile Co, Belem
900 bgs, M J Golombeck, Belem
250 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Belem
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Belem
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
420 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
240 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—420 bgs, Zanzibar
PEPPER, WHITE—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Belem
100 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Belem
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Belem
100 bgs, Incontraco Inc, Belem
200 bgs, Reliable Mercantile Co, Belem
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—356 tons, International Selling Corp, Marseille
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE—250 dms, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METAPHOSPHATE—151 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—64 dms, Mombasa
PYRITES—205 cs, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—680 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
4,242 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEEDS—43 bgs, Khorramshahr
RICE STARCH—420 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
200 bls, Leixoes
SACCHARIN—50 dms, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—1,900 bls, Hudson Shipping Co, Trieste
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Calcutta
SEAWEEDMEAL—224 bgs, Hinton & Co, Dublin
224 bgs, Hinton & Co, Glasgow
SESAME OIL—100 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Nagoya
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, A Sahadi Co, Santos
219 bgs, Alexandria
SODIUM ALGINATE—35 dms, E Mendell Co, Havre
10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Bremen
9 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—250 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
815 dms, Chemical Manuacturing Co, Liverpool
SPERMACETI—100 cs, Strohmever & Arpe, Liverpool
TALC—1,240 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
TARTARIC ACID—116 bgs, Samrak Chemical Corp, Marseille
1,599 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
TRAGACANTH GUM—232 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
17 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
14 bgs, P A Dunkel, Khorramshahr
282 cs, Khorramshahr
TUNG OIL—304 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—183 cs, Greenwich Trading Corp, Djibouti
94 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Djibouti
44 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Djibouti
74 cs, Dammann & Co, Djibouti
23 cs, J Manheimer, Djibouti
14 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tamatave
50 cs, F Huber, Tamatave
284 cs, Dammann & Co, Tamatave
151 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Tamatave
23 cs, National City Bank, Tamatave
21 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
73 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
92 cs, Tamatave
VEGETABLE OIL—7 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, A Chiris Co, Mombasa
2 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
4 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
WATTLE BARK—1,670 bls, Bowring & Co, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 dms, J Manheimer, Djibouti
3 tins, Olfactors Inc, Djibouti
3 dms, Djibouti

Caprolactam Seen a Billion-Pounder Soon

—*Continued from page 7*

lier that part of the expansion would be based on the Snia Viscosa toluene-to-caprolactam process.

Not so, believes *Nitrogen*. The magazine predicts that when all three units are in, provided they are all phenol-based, byproduct ammonium sulfate capacity will be about 350,000 short tons annually.

Dow Badische Chemical Company is building up a 40-million-pound plant at Freeport, Tex. If the new BASF irradiation process is used, little or no byproduct sulfate can be expected.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. is running its caprolactam plant at Beaumont, Tex. It's not known whether ammonium sulfate occurs (some US sources say cyclohexylamine is a byproduct).

In Japan, building activity is feverish, with seven companies engaged in production and/or expansion. The United Kingdom will have two new plants—those of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Courtaulds, Ltd. British Enka, Ltd., is a question mark as yet, and will probably get its caprolactam from the Netherlands.

Enka's Parent a Supplier

In the Netherlands, Algemene Kunstzijde Unie NV, British Enka's parent, is in the midst of an expansion of a jointly-owned caprolactam plant with Staatsmijnen NV at Geleen. New capacity: 30,000 metric tons of caprolactam annually.

Right now, the Geleen plant is turning out caprolactam at the rate of about 6,000 tons a year; ammonium sulfate byproduct output is 20,000 to 25,000 tons annually, used by Staatsmijnen.

In West Germany, Badische Anilin-u. Sodafabrik AG will boost its output from 30,000 tons a year to about 50,000 tons during 1961-62. Farbenfabriken Bayer AG is boosting caprolactam output at Leverkusen from 8,000 tons to 15,000 tons annually.

Perlofil SA of Madrid, Spain, has agreed with AKU to produce polyamides; plans may include caprolactam. Snia Viscosa will wind up with a 10,000-ton-a-year unit in Italy. Later expansion could double the unit's size.

Montecatini Societa Generale and Edison SpA make caprolactam, as does Societa Edison SpA. In France, Rhone-Poulenc will make 10,000 tons a year in 1963.

Iron curtain countries are showing a strong interest in caprolactam. USSR plans include two 10,000-ton-a-year capro-from-aniline units to go up at Pernshaya (Gubakha plant) and Kiev (Lisichensk plant) by 1967.

Caprolactam has been produced since 1950 at Klin, near Moscow. Capacity in 1959 was 15,000 tons annually. The Kirovakan plant now being built will likely use a USSR-developed irradiation process.

In East Germany, VEB Leune Werke has expanded from 8,000 tons annually to 24,000 tons, and will move up to 35,000 tons. Output of byproduct sulfate is now about 120,000 metric tons, necessitating cutbacks in synthetic ammonium sulfate output.

Czechoslovakia's Strojo Import Polytechnia now makes 2,000 tons a year of caprolactam and probably will increase capacity on strength of negotiations for a large nylon-6 facility. Rumania will build a unit at Budapest.

Latin American countries will see Celanese Mexicana SA build in Mexico, along with Cicloamidas SA. In Argentina, Ducilio SA, Extavia SA, Hisisa Argentini SA and Prenyl SA are involved in caprolactam, as is Manufacturas de Nylon SA in Peru.

In terms of nitrogen content, byproduct ammonium sulfate from caprolactam manufacture compares favorably with synthetic material, but it has adverse color and physical properties.

It tends to be grayish-pink and its crystalline form is smaller. These properties in no way affect it suitability for use in mixtures.

Soybean Men

—*Continued from page 7*

feed-making decision noted, according to USDA's report.

Study of these costs, the agency says, showed that feed mixers had potential processing plus profit margins for making cooked unextracted meal from local soybeans that ranged from $2.76 to $13.62 per ton in the Arkansas area in the fall of 1960.

Market analysis also is said to show that even with a wide difference in market prices for feed-grade fat and soybean oil (4 cents or more per pound) some feed mixers may still be justified in using cooked soybean meal with the oil left in it.

Trade Name Chemicals

Petroleum Additives: Less Antiknocks, A 15-Million-Pound-a-Year Business

Chemical and petroleum companies are expected to spend about $30 million this year in researching new and improved petroleum additives. Although oil companies naturally do about two-thirds of the research work in this area and concentrate heavily on antiknock compounds, chemical makers have retained an active interest in developing specialty organic chemical additives for the petroleum industry. It's estimated that current sales of specialty organics, which function as antioxidants, corrosion inhibitors, metal deactivators, and colorants total about 15 million pounds per year.

These materials are shooting at a market for gasoline this year which is estimated to be about 4.2 million barrels per day, making up almost half the oil industry's total sales and more than half of its revenue.

About 87 percent of the gasoline produced will be for automobiles, trucks, buses, airplanes and other motor vehicles, while the remaining 13 percent will go for non-highway uses such as farm tractors, lawn mowers, motor boats and stationary engines.

The antioxidants incorporated in gasolines are primarily for prevention of gum formation and for stabilization of the antiknock component over long storage periods. Use of antioxidants for inhibitor sweetening of sour gasolines eliminates the danger of sulfur and copper contamination from other treating methods.

GAS ADDITIVES USE ESTIMATED

	Million lbs.
Antioxidants	7.5
Rust Inhibitors	4.0
Metal Deactivators	1.5
Other	2.0
Total	15.0

Volume Has Declined

Volume and dollar value of antioxidants have been on the decline in recent years as modern cracking methods have made possible the production of more stable gasolines containing fewer unsaturated hydrocarbons.

This means that although technical service, sales service and new product development costs have gone up, intensified research to improve the performance of petroleum products has tended to reduce the concentration and cost of additives that are used.

Compounds used as antioxidants include 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, N,N'-di-sec-butyl-p-phenylenediamine and N-butylated p-aminophenol. The alkylated phenols are useful in gum prevention and stabilization of motor fuels, aviation gasoline and jet fuels.

In the latter application, refiners face a dual stabilization problem. The initial problem is one of preventing oxidation in transit and field storage. The other problem concerns the thermal stabilization of the fuel.

Last week Eastman Chemical Products announced availability of a new gum inhibitor and sweetening agent called "Tenamene 4," which is expected to bring further economies to refiners.

The new product is a diheptyl p-phenylenediamine and is similar to "Tenamene 2" (N,N'-di-se-butyl-p-phenylenediamine). The product is also comparable to some dioctyl p-phenylenediamines which are commercially available, the company says.

Sweetening Power High

Eastman's tests indicate that "Tenamene 4" is less potent as a gum inhibitor than "Tenamene 2," but its catalytic sweetening power is as great as that of the older product.

The new product is priced 10c. a pound lower than "Tenamene 2" and it is felt that many refiners will find it more economical to use "Tenamene 4" in inhibitor sweetening.

The choice, Eastman points out, will depend on whether gum inhibition or inhibitor sweetening is the more important consideration in the individual application.

Another producer of antioxidants, Universal Oil Products, will shortly release details on a new gasoline antioxidant which is said to differ in chemical type from the p-phenylenediamines and alkylphenols now on the market.

UOP says the new product will combine the higher potency of the p-phenylenediamine type with the lower cost of the alkylphenol.

The company has been very active in the petroleum refining research field and markets a full line of antioxidants and antiozonants for petroleum as well as other industries.

Standard products now offered by the company include "UOP 88," used to resist oxidation of gasoline and as an antiozonant for rubber, and "UOP 88-S" which is formulated for inhibitor sweetening.

Metal deactivators are used in gasolines where copper contamination is a problem. The deactivator is added in combination with antioxidants and prevents contaminating metal ions from catalyzing gum formation.

This catalytic activity of metal ions can also nullify much of the inhibiting action of the antioxidant if not held in check. As a chelate for metal ions in gasoline stock disalicylalpropylenediamine is widely used.

According to reports, addition of a small amount of this compound improves stability of gasolines during storage even when the initial blends contained no copper-treated stocks.

Corrosion Inhibitors Widely Used

Corrosion inhibitors—fatty acid amines, alkyl acid orthophosphates and unsaturated organic acids—make up a sizable part of the market for specialty products sold to petroleum refiners.

These materials are used in motor and diesel fuels as well as in military and commercial jet fuels.

The jet fuels are expected to provide an expanding market for all types of chemical additives as more commercial jets are put into service.

Last week Dow Chemical Company announced it would market a newly-developed chemical additive to prevent ice formation in jet aircraft fuel systems.

Dow reports the new product, jet fuel additive "PFA 55MB," has been approved by the United States Air Force for use by the Strategic Air Command and has been tested successfully in military and commercial jet aircraft and in missiles using jet fuel.

Operating under license from Phillips Petroleum Company, Dow will market the additive through the company's normal channels. It will be shipped in drum to tankcar quantity.

Catalin Corporation of America markets antioxidant "CAO-1" (2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol) for gasolines, jet fuels, turbine and insulating oils, and other petroleum products.

The product is approved for use in aviation gasolines and when added in proper amounts reduces the amount of gum formation and peroxide formation catalyzed by decomposition of the octane booster, tetraethyl lead.

In motor gasolines, its main advantage is in retarding gum formation. Because of insolubility in water and alkali, "CAO-1" can be added before caustic washing of gasoline.

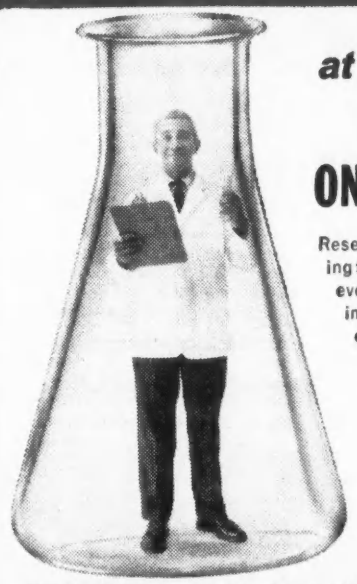
Trade Name Briefs

COCCIDIOSTAT: Merck & Company reports the company's newest coccidiostat, "Amprol," may now be used in broiler and turkey rations right up to marketing time.

According to James E. McCabe, marketing director for Merck Agricultural

—Continued on page 64

DARLING'S Chemical Clues



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in oils and fats was light last week but corn oil continued to hold the center of attraction in the market. Scarcity of supplies and good demand caused this market to advance another 1½ cent per pound, to reach the highest level since July 1948. Offerings were practically nil and bids were in the market at high price. The high cost of the former increased demand for safflower oil, as a substitute and the edible grade was advanced 1½ cents per pound. Peanut oil also was scarce and sharply higher, up ¾ cent. Cottonseed oil was firmer, slightly higher, while soybean oil was quiet and unchanged. Crude coconut oil was firmer and higher with copra. Olive oil remained firm for shipment, which was reflected on spot. Stocks here for resale were reported low.

Moderate volume of sales was noted in greases and tallow with the bulk of business for soapers account. Prices declined ⅛ cent for the better grades while low grades were unchanged. Edible tallow was firmer and advanced ½ cent.

Slow demand for tung oil has created an easier tone in the market. Quotations were nominal and fractionally lower especially for December forward delivery. Linseed oil was quiet and unchanged despite the decline in flaxseed of 8 cents per bushel. New business in other industrial oils also was slow, while withdrawals against contracts continued to move in good volume. Brazilian castor oil was quiet, and firm bids could have shaded quotations. Crude menhaden oil was dull and featureless.

Soybean meal remained firm and active for prompt shipment. Old process linseed meal was stronger advancing $1.50 per ton, while extracted meal was maintained at former levels. Cottonseed meal was active and firmer, advancing $1 per ton. Peanut meal production continued light due to small lots of peanuts released by the government.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, 1½c. per lb.
Refd., 1½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed meal, old proc., $1.50 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, bleach. fancy, ¼c. per lb.
Prime, ¼c. per lb.
Special ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 4, 1960
115.40	115.24	110.79	106.47

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Demand was confined to actual needs. No. 1 Brazilian was offered at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oil was quiet and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	13,350	4,126,000
Previous week	.....	1,700,000
Corresponding week, 1960	.....	4,236,000
Total this year	13,350	81,926,000
Corresponding period, 1960	3,353,450	77,530,000

Coconut—Market was quiet, but crude was firmer and raised to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for prompt shipment. The New York market was unchanged at 12¼c., tankcars, f.o.b.

Corn—Prices continued to move upward. Crude sold up to 26½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills prompt shipment, the highest level since July 1948. Offers continued scarce. Refined oil was lifted to 29.43c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was fairly active last week, the market remaining on a steady basis, closing moderately higher on the New York Produce Exchange. Cotton oil futures further widened premiums over soybean oil. The government continued to turn down moderate offers of crude oil under the price support program. This had little effect on the market. Harvest weather was favorable in the cotton and soybean belts last week.

Trading in crude oil was fairly active for prompt delivery at ⅛c. higher. Sales were reported at 12c. per pound, tankcars, Valley and 12c., Texas. The southeast was nominal at 12¼c. to 12⅜c., as to location.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in September was indicated at 1,934 tankcars compared with 1,871 in August and 1,834, September last year. Total for August and September was 3,805 tankcars against 4,013 a year ago. Visible supply was estimated at 5,324 tankcars at end of September compared with 7,228 last year.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 3, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Dec.	633	13.98	13.75	13.92 S
March	255	13.92	13.68	13.88 S
May	233	13.93	13.37	13.90 S
July	131	13.95	13.84	13.91@13.94
Oct.	2	13.55	13.50	13.50@13.65

Total sales and switches, 1,254 contracts.

Linseed — Good demand continued against existing contracts. Market was unchanged, despite lower flaxseed. Raw oil was held at 15.20c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, November-January, 15.40c., February-March and 16.28c., f.o.b. New York, prompt delivery.

Olive—Stocks on spot were light and firm. Business was noted at $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, spot, depending upon quantity. Shipments were steady ranging from $53 to $54.50 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. ports, according to quality.

Peanut—This market was stronger owing to scarcity of supplies. Crude was higher with sales reported up to 20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was raised to 23¼c. tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanuts crushed for oil and meal totaled 3.7 million pounds in September compared with 10.9 million in August and 6.9 million in September 1960.

Peanuts held in off-farm positions on September 30, 1961, totaled 747 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This compares with 289 million pounds on August 31, 1961 and 850 million pounds September 30, 1960.

Safflower—This market was firm and prices were closely held at the recent boost of 1½c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 19c. per pound, delivered Atlantic coast. Drums ranged from 21c. to 22.30c., according to quantity. Demand for edible grade was more active reflecting the higher cost of corn oil. Tankcars were held 22.60c. per pound, New York basis.

Soybean—Market was quiet and narrow affair last week. Crude was nominal at 10.35c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, November shipment, unrestricted. Refined salad as steady at 12¾c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in September was reported at 5,447 tankcars against 5,873 in August and 4,895, September last year. Total for the season—October 1, 1960—September 30, 1961 was 68,398 tankcars compared with 71,883 the previous season. Carry over end of September totaled 9,426 tankcars against 5,695, a year ago.

Tung—Lack of buying interest created an easier tone and the market was fractionally lower. Tankcars for immediate delivery were nominal around 30c. per pound, New York basis, with sales reported at 29c. for December forward delivery, same basis. Drums ranged from 31½c. to 32c., spot, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market remained firm. Limited stocks were maintained at 60c. to 65c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were firmer. Prompt was higher at $155 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, against bids of $2.50 less.

Flaxseed—Another minor flurry of activity developed into to-arrive flaxseed busi-

ness, spot purchases confined to a few cars daily. Increased to-arrive bookings developed ahead of declines totaling 8c, but there was country resistance to lower levels. No. 1 flaxseed was bid $3.44 per bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was moderate and restricted to prompt needs. Market was fairly steady at unchanged quotations. Choice white ranged from 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow, 5 to 5⅛c., same basis, as to quality.

Lard—This market rallied and regained declines. Cash lard was quoted at 8.25c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Soapers absorbed sizable lots for prompt delivery. Export business was slow. Better grades were easier and declined ⅛c. while low grades were unchanged. Edible tallow was firmer and advanced ½c. to 9¼c., tankcars, delivered. Bleachable fancy was lower at 5½c. tankcars, delivered; prime, 5⅜c.; fancy guaranteed fancy sold at 5⅞c.; special 5¼c. and No. 1, 5c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 6⅛c. to 6¼c., bulk, f.o.b steamer and 7¼c, drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Trading continued active and mills moved supplies as fast as produced. Local demand is holding up exceedingly well. Prices were firmer, advancing $1 per ton. Meal, 41 percent ranged from $59 to $60 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley area; $64 to $65, Alabama, Georgia and Carolina for November-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Firm tone persisted in this market, reflecting consistent daily demand from formula feed manufacturers, although deferred business was slower. Extracted meal was steady, old process expeller up $1.50. Curtailed production was bullish factor, with some processor buying. Shipping directions were excellent. Several crushers were offering only trucklots. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was held $56.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, November delivery; $56, December forward. Old process expeller meal was raised to $62.50. November; $62, December; $62.50, January-March.

Peanut Meal—Production of meal was still limited because of small quantities of peanuts released by the government. Small lots of 45 percent meal has been sold at $65 per ton sacked, f.o.b. Alabama-Georgia for spot shipment.

Soybean Meal—Meal for prompt delivery was firm. Several Decatur plants were sold up for current week. Eastern trunk line market was most active, prices up $2 to $2.50. Most areas were comparatively dull, formula feed manufacturers having purchased aggressively in advancing market of past fortnight. Feed business ranged from good to excellent, especially dairy and hog. Meal, 44 percent protein, was unchanged at $62 per ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, prompt delivery; $60, week of Nov. 13.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consumers continued to restrict demand for waxes to actual requirements, with an occasional lot absorbed for forward delivery. Fatty grades were quiet and unchanged, while sizable lots of yellow wax were available at 2c. per pound lower. No. 3 Ceara ranged from 55c. to 57c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity and Parnahyba was 2c. higher. No. 1 yellow Ceara was available at 84c. to 86c. per pound, spot as to seller and quantity and No. 1 Parnahyba, 86c. to 88c., same basis. Trading in Brazil was at a standstill because of the holidays.

Refined beeswax remained steady and unchanged, reflecting the strength of replacements from primary sources.

Trading in candelilla was light and spotty. Crude and refined grades were maintained at former levels.

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3750—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator
3475—Zaremba Single Effect Cast Iron Evaporator; 139 sq. ft. Copper tubes
2895—Devine Single Effect Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3870 M2—Mojonnier 3' Dia. S/S Calandria Evaporator; 30.5 sq. ft.
5020—Stainless Electrically Heated 60 Gal. Vacuum Evaporator; 20"x40" with Heat Exchanger
2598 D1—Copper Vacuum Pan 275 Gal.; 49"x72" overall; coil heated
487—Zahn & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour, wiped surface, falling film.
3497 S7—Jacketed Crystallizers; 24"x12'
5411 C15-20—Five Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles 540 Gal. 4'x5'5" with agitators; Bolted Manhole Covers
3994 K4—Stainless Vacuum Still; Coil Htd. 755 Gal. 4'6"x6'; with Column
4840 B36—Electrically Heated 800 Gal. Stainless Steel Kettle 60"x60"
4840 B39—1200 Gal. Steel Kettle, Electrically Heated; 74"x68"
4840 B37—Stainless Vertical Kettle 5'x8'9", 1300 Gal. set in a cooling Jacket
5529 Y1-2—Two Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed 1500 Gal. Vessels, 5'x10'
5048 D1-2—Struthers Wells Type 316 Stainless Vertical Mixing Kettles, 2000 Gal. 6'x10' Jktd. and Agitated
5291 A6—Stainless Steel 2000 Gal. Jacketed Kettle; 64"x10'8"

MIXERS

4343 D—7 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers Sigma Double Arms; Size 17; 200 gal. working
5070 F1-2—Stainless Lined Double Sigma Vacuum Mixers; 300 Gal. 56" x 50" x 44"; with 60 HP Motors
4921 T53—Baker Perkins Hexagonal Jacketed Baratte; 150 Gal. good for Vacuum; 36" x 39"
4261—Jacketed Crutcher; 100 Gal. 36" x 24"; bevel gear drive
5475 T1—Lancaster Counter Currebt Batch Mixer; 12" x 5" Pan; 6" Muller
3668-H1—Lancaster Model EAG 3; diameter 45⅝"; 5½ cu. ft.
5512—Patterson-Kelley Twin Shell Blender; 5 cu. ft. Motorized
5471 B1-2—Sturtevant Rotary Blenders Size 7; 7' x 40'; 125 cu. ft. Motorized
M29 A402—Struthers Wells Rotary Blender 6' x 6'
5005—Blaw Knox Conical Blender 9'6" Dia; 10,000 lb.
M29 C800—Sturtevent No. 12 Rotary Batch Blender; 450 Cu. Ft. 40 HP
5360—Day MOGUL Double Arm 150 Gal. Jacketed Mixer good for Vacuum; 75 HP

DRYERS

3853 S7—Flash Drying System in Type 316 Stainless Steel
5398 G2—Despatch Steam Tray Type Oven Model "C" 26"x70"x42", Two compartments, 10 Trays each
5200—Sandvik Stainless Steel Belt Dryer; 24" wide
D14 V1—Gas Fired Calcining Oven 12' wide; 9'6" long; 11'9" high; Double Door; two trucks; Stainless Trays
4480 C1—Thomas Double Door Gas Heated Oven 36"x30"x21½"
38245-5—Freas Electric Ovens complete; 14"x 16"x16"
D6-600—Everdur Dry Pan 750 Gal. 7'5" x 2'7½"; jacketed; scraping agitator
5207—Stokes Double Chamber Steam Jacketed Impregnator; 20 Gal.
5193 C1-2—Two Double Chamber Stokes Impregnators; #5648-5748 complete
4812 D11—Pittsburgh Lectro Dryer Model BWC; Size 3500
4955 M43—Pittsburgh Lectro Dryer Model BAC; Size 25
5272 P8-9—Two Lectrodryer Dehumidifiers Model BAC Size "O"
5783—Buflovak Vacuum Double Drum Dryer; Chrome Plated Rolls 6"x7⅛"; accessories
4912—Witteman Double Drum Atmospheric Dryer 22"x38" with accessories
D9 602—Buflovak Twin Drum Dryer in MONEL; 32"x72"; 10 HP
D9-103—American Double Drum Dryer; 24"x60"
3316—Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60"
4338 A3—Double Drum Dryer 28"x60" with doctor knives
D9-550—Buflovak Stainless Double Drum Dryer 32"x120"
4394—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 42"x100" complete
5013 H4—Rotary Cooler 3'x15' with accessories
4767 W2—Single Drum Dryer or Flaker 36"x45"
D9-127—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer 5'x12' with accessories
4493—Buffalo Bronze Drum Flaker or Dryer; 48"x40" with 10 HP motor
4055 E2—Nickel Plated Drying Drums 4'x4'
3303—Type 316 Stainless Drying Drum; 32"x52"
5397 E6—General American Twin Dryer 42"x120" with accessories
4877—Alcoa Aluminum Rotary Drum Fermenter 3'x6'; welded jacketed; manhole (18") each end
D6 A700—J. P. Devine Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer 3'x8' Teflon Lined with accessories
5421—Buflovak Rotary Vacuum Dryer in Type 316 Stainless 3'x7'6" with Jacket, Agitator, Cyclone Condenser etc.

STILLS — COLUMNS

4815 G3—Stainless Steel Column with Dished ends; 12" Diameter by 15' high
4344 H5—Stainless lined Still; 4'x4'; 24" Manhole; Internal Heating Coil
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column. 27½"x 36'; 60 plate
4093 B55—Lummus Copper Alcohol Recovery Unit; 18" Diameter 21' High; 5 sections complete with accessories
2755 R19—Steel Still; steam coil heated; 54"x96"
5054—Direct Fired Stainless Steel Still; 1000 Gal.; 64"x72"; Dished Heads
3476 M1-2—Two Copper Jacketed Still Pots 28"x 25" with 12" Dome, Reflux Condenser and Gooseneck; approximately 40 gal.
5020 S/14—Stainless Vacuum Still, Gas Fired, 132 Gal. 26"x30" with 7 Turns of S/S Coil Plus S/S Packed Column 15"x11'9" plus Condenser 4"x10' . . . complete installation

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HEW's Advice

—*Continued from page 5*

the availability to the government of adequate technology and resources to make it work. This is our challenge. If it should become apparent that we cannot make the system work, we would have the responsibility of asking congress for a different system of control," said Mr. Nestingen in conclusion.

Dr. George R. Ferguson, president of Geigy Agricultural Chemicals Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, and re-elected board chairman of NACA, got in a good word for pesticides, and a few licks against the fanatics and bird-watchers who would restrict the proper use of pesticides.

"Under today's conditions, chemical pesticides are necessary to protect the natural resources which some fanatical groups accuse us of destroying.

"Let us sell this story. Perhaps we have relied too much on technical language in our publicity—perhaps we should pull the stops and let the public know what great catastrophes could happen if they were not prevented."

"I am sure that such a program can be sold to other groups interested in this great agriculture of ours," Mr. Ferguson went on. "Most people associated with wildlife research and natural resource conservation agree with these fundamentals and will follow aggressive leadership.

"It is unwise, unfair, and unsound that our industry should be accused of so much chicanery, when the contributions of our industry have meant so much to the economic well-being of our nation."

Some Thoughts From the Scientists

J. O. Rowell, an extension entomologist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, told the audience that this profession needs a better public relations program to carry its message beyond its own doors. He pointed to the Entomological Society of America's committee for public information, as a step towards fulfilling the goal.

Donald A. Spencer, a biologist in the Wildlife Research Center at Denver, Col., told the group that in some areas government should help the chemical industry in defraying the cost of research in the use of pesticides. Said he: "For the chemical industry to undertake independently this broad spectrum of chemical research would require a market capable of defraying the cost. Since this presently does not seem possible, the practical solution is the active participation in chemical evaluation by land management and conservation groups that likewise stand to benefit by new chemicals."

DIVISION CHIEF: Harmer L. Cox, named manager of the international operations division of Stein, Hall & Co., New York. He had previously been vice-president of the international division of Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.

French Gov't Hits Spencer

—*Continued from page 4*

foreign operations subsidiary of Spencer Chemical Company of Kansas City, Mo.

Queried by OPD, an official of the parent company stated that Spencer Chemical International had been quoting PE prices in France "competitive with, but no lower" than those being quoted by other producers—both domestic and foreign.

The company said it regretted that the French government felt it necessary to single out these transactions in order to set an example.

PEBBLE MILLS: Abbe 6'x6', 4½'x5', 3'x4½', 24x18".
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MILL: Thropp 18x50", 125 h.p. mtr.
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34 VACUUM PUMPS

Stokes Model 212 C each complete with 5 HP motor. Capacity 100 CFM. Excellent condition. Special price on quantity purchases. Each . . . $650

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ECH SPECIALS

Day #40 Imperial Mixer 150 gal. w'k, 40 hp
Abbe 5'x6' Jkt. Ball Mill, chrome mang. steel
Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryer, 2 shelves, 40"x42"
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank, closed top
Blaw Knox SS 100 gal. Autocl, agtd. 1000 psi
Buflovak 4"x8" Lab. SS Dbl. Drum Dryer.
Simpson 24" SS Lab. Mix Muller, 1½ H.P.
New Niagara SS Vert. 24" Filter, 55.2 sq. ft.
Ribbon Blenders, SS & Steel, NEW & USED

WE BUY COMPLETE PLANTS OR SINGLE UNITS
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2—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gal., 1200 gal.
1—AUTOCLAVE S.S., 3½ gal., 2000 lb., Dowtherm 225 KW, Centrifuge S.S. 26", Evaporator S.S. Jac-72" dia., 800 Gal. Mixing Kettle—stl.
1—DRUM DRYER, Proctor & Schwartz.
3—Colloid Mills, 5 HP, 25 HP, 40 HP Ex. Pr.

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BAKER - PERKINS & DAY
15, 75, 100 & 150 GALS.
DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

PFAUDLER 10 GAL. CLOSED JACK GLASS LINED KETTLE

CENTRIFUGALS—12" 30" 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 & 6 S.S.
DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless
Stokes vac shelf dryer 22—40"x40" shelves
Buffalo 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20"
Despatch Ovens Elec. Heated.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid Also Labelers.
FILTERS—#2 Sweetland Filter.
Niagara S.S. Leaf Filter 45.5 sq. ft.
Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter 3' x 1'.
Hercules Leaf Filter 36" dia.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
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Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Day HY-R Speed Mill, 20 HP XP.
Raymond #00&0000 Pulverizers
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, ISH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Taylor-Stiles 7½ HP Cutter.
Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up.
Sprt-Wald Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab to 6' x 8'
3 Roll, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel.
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack
Baker Perk. 15 gal. horiz. Mixer
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. mixers Jack Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz Mixer
Spr. Wald. 10,000 # horiz spiral mixer
Ory Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x84"
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 10,000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Colton 4½ T, etc.
Stokes R single punch & RDI rotary.
TANKS—Stainless, GL., Lined, Steel.
MISC. Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
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BUY ON TERMS!

2—Nickel Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers, 4325 sq. ft. All nickel

1—Baker Perkins 300 gal. work cap. SS Sigma Mixer. Unidor type.

1—Williams 5 Roller Hi Side Super Titan Mill. 125 HP. New 1957.

1—Raymond #5048 Hi-Side 4 Roller Mill with Whizzer, TEFC motors.

3—Eimco 8' x 12' rotary cont. Vacuum Filters. All steel closed drums. Variable speed drives.

1—Sharples C-27 type 316 SS Super Dehydrator. 40 HP motor.

1—Niagara 500 sq. ft. vertical leaf Filter. SS lvs. auto sluicing.

2—16' Whizzer Separators. 1 Raymond Double, 1 Sturtevant.

For any item you need, wire or phone collect GA 1-1380

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY

123 Townsend St. - San Francisco 7, California

BUY IT NOW!

Sharples C-27, Super D Hydrator, 316 S/S.
Fletcher Centrifuge, Suspended 48" dia.
Bird 40" x 60" Solid Bowl Continuous, S/S, UNUSED.
Sweetland Filters #7, #12.
U.S. Auto Jet Self-Cleaning Filter 54".
Buflovak Drum Dryer 5'x12', Chrome Roll.
Oliver Precoat Filters 8'x6' & 8'x10'.
Oliver Horizontal Filter 6 'D, 316 S/S.
Swenson Evaporators 3625 & 5780 sq. ft.
Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined jktd. Reactor.
Spray Dryer S/S, Lab & Production Sizes.
Link Belt Dryer, Roto Louvre, 604-24, 316 S/S.
Link Belt Rotorary Dryers 8' x 40'.

Rotary Kiln 7' x 120'
Banbury Mixer #3.
Baker Perkins 100 Gal. Jktd. Double Arm Mixers.
Simpson 6' Dia. Intensive Mixer.
Simpson 40" Porto Muller.
CECO Adjustable Carton Glue Sealer, A3901-12.
Standard Knapp Case Sealer 606-6016.
Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuter.
Stainless Pressure Tanks, 50# 59"w x 52"V.
Exchangers and Condensers 500' to 4000'.
Petro Chem Furnace 1,000,000 BTU, UNUSED.

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STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

COLUMNS

78"x18'—14 trays.
72"x30'—21 trays.
48"x41'—40 trays.
36"x20' Packed.
14"x17'6" Packed.
12"x18'8" Packed.
20"x27'; 16"x21' Gl. Lined.

FIVE CHEMICAL PLANT LIQUIDATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS WRITE FOR CATALOGS

HEAT EXCHANGERS

2300 sq. ft. 564— 1"x15' tubes.
1000 sq. ft. 370—¾"x14' tubes.
800 sq. ft. 375—⅝"x14' tubes.
615 sq. ft. 375—⅝"x10' tubes.
420 sq. ft. 268—¾"x 8' tubes.
306 sq. ft. 130—¾"x12' tubes.
225 sq. ft. 96—¾"x12' tubes.
188 sq. ft. 96—⅝"x12' tubes.
146 sq. ft. 91—⅝"x8'6" tubes.
68 sq. ft. 22—¾"x16' tubes.
(8) 77 sq. ft. Fintube.
2", 3", 4" Glass Pipe Coolers.

TANKS

108,000 gal. 18'x61'.
17,500 gal. 15'x16'.
11,500 gal. 12'x15'.
10,500 gal. 10'x23'.
4,500 gal. 6'x25'.
4,000 gal. 8'x12'.
3,500 gal. 8"x 9'.
1,200 gal. 5'x 8' Clad.
750 gal. 5'x 5'.
500 gal. 4'x 5'.
(20) 400 to 50 gal.
2,500 gal. Glass Lined.

REACTORS

Pfaudler ELL 500 & 300 gal., 75 Psi Glass Lined, jacketed, agitated.
Dopp 1700 to 1000 gal. Ni-Resist, jacketed, Type "J" agitator, 150 PSI.
Patterson 500 gal. Steel, jktd., agit., 50 PSI.
Alloy Tank 750 gal. 316 Stainless 42 PSI.
Alloy Tank 300 gal. 316 Stainless 42 PSI.

KILNS & DRYERS

Link Belt 604-24 S.S. Roto Louvre.
Link Belt 7'x45'x½" Rotary Dryer.
4'x40'x⅜" Rotary Dryer, New Shell.
Buflovak 6"x8" Vacuum Double Drum.
Blaw Knox 6'x5'6" Vacuum Single Drum.
F. J. Stokes 38A—16 Tray Dryer.
Link Belt 7'x45'x½" Rotary Kiln.
Allis-Chalmers 8'x60'x⅝" Rotary Kiln.
Vulcan 6'x124'x¾" Rotary Kiln.
Ruggles 10'x100' Rotary Dryers.

CENTRIFUGES—FILTERS

Sharples C27 Stainless Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples #6 Super Centrifuge S.S. bowl.
Rochester 30" S.S. Susp. Centrifuge.
Bird 4'x12" S.S. Rotary Vac. Filter.
Goslin 36"x24" S.S. Rotary Vac. Filter.
Kelly #50 Pressure Leaf Filter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Swenson 435 sq. ft. S. S. Evaporator.
Baker Perkins DIM 300 gal. Stainless Sigma Blade Mixer.
Stokes RDS2, DDS2 Rotary Presses.
Rotex 60"x84", 30"x96" Sifters, 1 Deck.
Sweco 48" Triple Deck Sifter.
Swenson 24"x20' S.S. Crystallizers, Jktd.
Nash L3 Hytor SS Vac. Pump 140CFM@15".
Nash #4 Hytor Vac. Pump 650CFM@15".
SS Centrif. Pumps 1" to 3"; 10 to 750 GPM.

Our Stock geared to your needs. If not listed—ask for it.

HEAT & POWER CO., INC.

60 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. • MU 7-5280
310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla. • LU 3-4890

LIQUIDATIONS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

1—Raymond #73612 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond #5047 High Side 4-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone and piping.
1—#1 Raymond Impact Mill, with whizzer, cyclone and piping.

1—Kilby Nickel Single Effect Force Feed Evaporator, 1200 sq. ft.
2—Oliver 5'3"x4' Nickel Clad Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Pfaudler 300 and 200 gal. Glass Lined Jkt. Agt. Reactors.
1—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter Press, 27 chambers.
1—Buflovak 32"x90" Double Drum Dryer.
4—Feinc 8'x12' Rotary Vacuum Steel Filters, string discharge.
2—6'6" dia. x 60' Rotary Dryers.
1—5½'x4½'x60' Rotary Dryer.
7—Dorr 80' and 40' thickeners.
2—Fuller Kinyon Pumps H6.
1—Link-Belt 24"x90' Belt Conveyor.
5—Nickel Centrif. Pumps, 2", 3".

BRILL FOR VALUES

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18"x28" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 S.S.
2—Bird 40"x60" Solid Bowl Continuous 316 S.S. UNUSED.
5—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO Continuous S.S. 20 HP.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" 347 S.S. Imperforate Basket, 15 HP, UNUSED.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Imperforate Basket, 40/10 HP.

TANKS

25—500 to 3500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tanks opened and closed, some agitated.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5'x10', 90#.
1—2000 gal. Horizontal 304 S.S. Tank, 5'x12'.
1—2500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tank, 8'x7'.
1—10,000 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 10'x17'6".
1—5500 gal. 316 S.S. Clad Pressure Tank 250 PSI.
2—3000 gal. Aluminum Tanks, 7'x11'.
5—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — COLS

4—Glascote 500 glass lined, Jacketed Reactors.
1—Pfaudler 125 gal. 304 S.S. Jkt. Agit. Reactor, 150# int., 125# jacket.
3—Pfaudler 100 & 50 gal. glass lined, Jacketed, Agitated Reactors.
1—8650 sq. ft. NICKEL double effect forced Circulation Evaporator.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—3000 sq. ft. O. G. Kelly, 309 S.S. forced feed Evaporator, UNUSED.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—300 sq. ft. Swenson 347 S.S. Single Effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak 304 S.S. Single Effect Evaporator.
10—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 910, 536, 370, 250, 131, 70 sq. ft.
5—Pfaudler 26 sq. ft. glass lined Condensers.
1—4'6"x46' 316 S.S. Clad Column, 250 PSI.
8—3'x20', 30"x19' 347 S.S. Packed Columns.
1—24"x35' 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

2—Niagara 370 sq. ft. Vert. 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 110 sq. ft. Vert. 316 S.S.
1—Niagara 92 sq. ft. Vert. Jkt. 316 S.S.
1—#10 Sweetland 36 leaves, 3" centers.
1—#5 Sweetland 304 S.S., 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 4' dia. Monel Horizontal.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Pressure.
3—Oliver Precoat 5'x6', 5'x10', 8'x10'.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vac vapertite housing.
1—Feinc 3'x1' 316 S.S. Rotary Vac.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 17—60"x80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum complete.
1—Buflovak 32"x90" Atmos. Twin Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6'x30', 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel Lined Rotary.
3—Rotary Dryers, 4'x40', 6'x50', 7'x80', 8'x80'.
1—Louisville 4½'x25' Inconel Rotary.
1—Link Belt 6'4"x24' Rota Louvre, 316 S.S.
1—Atmos. Tray, 13 shelves, 3'x3'.
2—10' and 4' dia. 304 S.S. Spray Dryers.
2—Wyssmont, 304 S.S. 6'2" and 9'6" dia.

MIXERS

1—Sturtevant 75 cu. ft. 304 S.S. Rotary Batch Blender, 20 HP.
1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Vacum Dispersall Mixer.
2—Baker Perkins 150 and 100 gal. jacketed double arm Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—Steel jacketed Powder Mixer, 225 cu. ft.
1—50 cu. ft. Powder Mixer, 304 S.S.
1—Day 120 cu. ft. Jumbo Powder Mixer, 25 HP motor.
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer, 7½ HP.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 1000 cfm, 10 microns, 15 HP.
3—Hardinge 6'x36", 5'x22" and 3'x24" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
1—Sturtevant 6' dia. Air Separator, 10 HP.
1—Komarek Briquetting Press, 3½" face rolls.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, 2TH and 1S1.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24"x30' sections.
2—Tyler Hummer 3'x10' Double Deck Screens.
5—Day Roball Sifters, 40"x120", 40"x84", Double Deck.
6—Nash H10, H8, H6, H5, L5 Vacuum Pumps.
3—Nash H6, L3 347 S.S. Vacuum Pumps.
2—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines DD2-DDS2.

Partial List of Values — Send for Complete Details

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

35-61 JABEZ STREET NEWARK 5, N. J.
Telephone: MArket 3-7420 N. Y. - REctor 2-0820

LIQUIDATIONS— LITTLE ROCK, ARK. ORANGE, TEXAS OMAHA, NEBRASKA

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

3—20,000 gal. vert. T316LC SS crystallizing tanks, 14'x15' cone bottom, cone top, 3/8".
6—13,300 gal. vert., T321 SS, 11'10"x15'x7".
1—12,000 horiz., T304 SS, 9'6"x20', dished, UNUSED.
3—11,800 gal. vert., T316 SS, 12'x14'.
4—10,000 gal. vert., T316 SS, 12'x12', 3/16", Turbine Agit., Nettco #WT-37 drive, 15 HP.
7—5800 gal. vert., T316 SS, 10'x10', 3/16", Turbine Agit., 10 HP.
2—5700 gal. horiz. T304 SS, 6'4"x24', UNUSED.
2—4500 gal. vert., T304 SS, 8'x12', UNUSED.
18—3650 gal. vert., 10'x7', open top, 3/16".
1—3400 gal. horiz., T304 SS, 6'6"x16', dished.
1—3350 gal. vert., T304 SS, 8'x8'6", dished, 50 psi WP.
1—3300 gal. vert., T304 SS, 6'x14'6", dished.
1—3250 gal. vert., T316LC SS, 6'x15'10".
1—3200 gal. vert., T304 SS, 6'6"x12', dished.
2—3000 gal. vert., T304 SS, 6'x15', dished.
3—3000 gal. horiz., sanitary milk tanks.
2—3000 gal. vert., T347 SS, 5'x19', ASME 60 psi.
7—3000 gal. vert., T316 SS, 8'x8', Agit.
1—2800 gal. horiz., T304 SS, 5'x18', dished.
2—2600 gal. vert., T316 SS, 7'x8', dished, coils.
1—2350 gal. vert., T304SS, 5'x16', 3/16", coils.
1—2250 gal. vert., T316LC SS, 6'x8', flat heads, 3/16".
1—2100 gal. vert., T316 SS, 7'x6'3", dished.
5—2100 gal. vert., T304 SS, 8'x5'6", dished.
1—2100 gal. vert., T316 SS, 6'x9'10".
1—2000 gal. vert., T304 SS, 8'x5', cone.
1—2000 gal. horiz., T304 SS, oval.
1—1650 gal. vert., T304, 5'x11', dished.
2—1600 gal., vert., T316 SS, coils, Agit.
60—1350 gal. horiz. T347 SS, 4'x14' coils, dished, 60 psi.
1—1300 gal. vert., T304 SS, 6'x6', dished.
9—1300 gal. vert., T321 SS, 7'x4'6".
1—1200 gal., vert., T304 SS, 4'x12'6", dished.
2—1100 gal. vert., T347 SS, 4'x11', 60 psi.
100—Stainless tanks, 14 to 1000 gal.

MISC. TANKS

8—28,000 gal. horiz. steel, 11'x38', 75 psi WP.
7—28,000 gal. horiz. lead-lined, 11'x38', dish.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel, 8'x30', 250 psi WP.
10—11,500 gal. horiz. Pfaudler blue glass-lined, 8'x30', dished, 20 psi.
2—11,000 gal. horiz. steel, 8'x27', 300 psi WP.
2—9000 gal. horiz. steel, 8'x23', dished.
8—5800 gal. vert. rubber-lined, 10'x10', stainless turbine agit.
1—5500 gal. horiz. Alum., 8'6"x12', dished.
45—5200 gal. horiz. steel, 6'x24', dished.
1—3000 gal. vert. copper, 8'x8', dished.
1—2100 gal. vert. Alum., 6'x10', dished.

DRYERS — KILNS

1—Buflovak 2'x7'10" rotary vacuum dryer, T304 SS, ASME jkt., 3 HP XP Agit.
5—F. J. Stokes #138J-16 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 195 sq. ft., 16 shelves.
1—Buflovak 98 sq. ft. Vac. Shelf dryer.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Dbl. drum dryers, ASME 160 psi.
1—American 42"x120" Dbl. drum dryer, stainless.
1—Buflovak 32"x52" Dbl. drum dryer.
1—American 36"x84" Dbl. drum dryer, vacuum.
1—Buflovak 6"x8" Dbl. drum dryer, Vac.
1—Buflovak 5'x12' single drum VACUUM dryer—UNUSED.
1—Vulcan 10'x11'x175' long rotary kiln, 2-tires, 13/16".
3—10'x100' rot. dryers, 5/8" welded.
1—Link-Belt #900-30 Roto-Louvre dryer.
2—Bartlett & Snow 8'x6"x70' rotary dryers, 5/8" welded.
1—6'x150' rotary kiln, 5/8" welded.
1—Link-Belt #604-18 Roto-Louvre dryer.
1—Louisville 5'x30' steam-tube dryer.
2—Louisvile 4'x6"x25' steam-tube dryers.
1—Standard Steel 3'x23' rot. dryer.
1—B. & S. 3'x19' dryer, complete.
1—3'x15' Everdur shell dryer.
1—12"x8' Stainless rot. dryer.
3—B. & S. 14"x18'5" rot. stainless calciners.

AUTOCLAVES — KETTLES — REACTORS

1—2000 gal. Glascote blue G/L reactor, jacketed, ASME vacuum int., 95 psi jkt.
45—1400 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L jacketed kettles, Stainless cover, 3 HP Agit., baffle.
4—1350 gal. T347 SS jkt. kettles, Agit.
14—1250 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L jacketed closed reactors, Agit. vacuum, w/cond.
1—1000 gal. Dopp Cast Iron Kettle, 125 psi jacket, 25 HP anchor Agit.
1—1000 gal. T316 SS jkt. reactor, ASME, UNUSED.
4—800 gal. Struthers-Wells T316ELC SS clad autoclaves, 3'-6"x10', horiz., ASME 400 psi WP, w/(3) vert. titanium Agit.
1—750 gal. Graver T304 SS jkt. reactor, Agit.
35—600 gal. Pfaudler Stainless Steel jacketed kettles.
2—500 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactors, ASME, Vacuum, UNUSED.
6—465 gal. T304L SS reactors, 150 psi int, 165 psi jkt.
1—300 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L reactor, jkt., Agit., ASME.
1—300 gal. Clascote blue G/L reactor, jkt., Agit., ASME.
1—300 gal. T304 SS jacketed reactor, ASME, UNUSED.
65—250 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L kettles, jkt.
2—200 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactors, ASME, UNUSED.
1—200 gal. Readco jkt., T304 SS, Dbl. Motion Agit.
1—175 gal. horiz. Titanium autoclave, 2'x7', 1000 psi, w/(3) vert. Agit.
1—175 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactor, Agit.
2—125 gal. T316 SS jkt. fermenter kettles.
2—100 gal. T304 SS jkt. reactors, ASME, 80 psi jkt., vac. int.—UNUSED.

COLUMNS—HEAT EXCHANGERS EVAPORATORS—BOILERS

2—Vulcan T316SS 10 plate bubble-cap columns: 110", 60" dia.
1—36" dia. x 6 plate T316SS column.
6—30" dia. x 19' T347SS packed columns.
8—24" x 16' Duriron cast packed columns.
1—24" x 33' Duriron SS packed column.
20—Copper bubble-cap columns: 20" to 54" d.
1—1960 sq. ft. T316 SS exchanger, ASME.
2—1450 sq. ft. T316 SS condensers.
6—1450 sq. ft. Stainless gas heat exchangers.
3—1000 sq. ft. Duriron pipe coolers.
1—900 sq. ft. T304 SS horiz. exchanger.
2—800, 730 sq. ft. T316 SS heat exchangers.
5—691 sq. ft. copper Dbl.-pipe coolers.
8—400 sq. ft. T304 SS pipe coolers.
12—Amer. Heat Reclaiming T316L SS spiral heat exchangers: 162, 73 sq. ft.
3—131 sq. ft. T304 SS horiz. exch., ASME 75 psi.
1—90 sq. ft. Whitlock T316 SS condenser, ASME 1000 psi WP shell & tubes.
15—75 sq. ft. nickel 2" IPS pipe coils.
20—T316 SS condensers & heat exchangers: 510, 427, 410, 400, 390, 290, 277, 264, 250, 50, 47 sq. ft.
20—Duriron pipe coolers, 10 to 170 sq. ft.
7—4000 sq. ft. single-effect calandria evap., copper.
1—1250 sq. ft. Mojonnier Stainless evap.
1—1060 sq. ft. Gen. Amer. T316 ELC forced circulation evaporator, 1953, w/pumps, piping, etc.
3—Buflovak double-effect Stainless Vert. long-tube type evaporators: 840, 710, 588 sq. ft.
1—630 sq. ft. Struthers-Wells T316 SS calandria evap.
1—370 sq. ft. Henzey Stainless evap.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak T304 SS evap., forced circulation,
1—118 sq. ft. F. J. Stokes T316 SS still.
5—Comb. Eng. 435 HP boilers, 300 psi.
3—Edgemoor waste-heat boilers, 250 psi.

JUST PURCHASED

CHEMICAL — PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIPMENT

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

2—2500 gal. steel pressure vessels, 7'6"x7', dished, Agit.
2—1600 gal. T316 SS vert. tanks, 84"x57", cone bottom, Agit., coils.
1—1200 gal. Artisan T304 SS jktd. reactor, vacuum, 100 psi jkt., Agit.
2—1000 gal. Pfaudler "R" series glassed jktd. reactors.
1—750 gal. Pfaudler "EL" series glassed jktd. reactor.
3—500 gal. Pfaudler "R" series glassed jktd. reactors, Agit., w/condensers.
1—550 gal. T316 SS tank, 48"x66", dished, Agit., coils.
1—500 gal. T316 SS jkt. reactor, Agit.
1—500 gal. T316 SS tank, 60"x29", dished, Agit.
1—450 gal. T316 SS kettle, 66"x18", jkt. & Agit.
1—300 gal. rubber-lined tank, 3'x6', dished.
1—Tolhurst 40" susp. centrif., T316 SS perf. basket, 20/5 HP.
2—A.T. & M. 36" susp. centrif., rubber-covered perf. basket.
6—Pfaudler double-jacketed glassed condensers: 62, 47, 15 sq. ft.
3—T316 SS condensers: 129, 100, 50 sq. ft.
1—Karbate condenser, 24 sq. ft., UNUSED.
1—Herisite lined vacuum shelf dryer, 60 sq. ft., like new!
1—80 gal. T347 SS autoclave, 350 psi int., jkt. & agit.
1—100 gal. Pfaudler "P" series glassed jkt. reactor, agit.
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1—Sharples Type 316 SS centrifuge, Model D-2.
1—Sharples Type 316 SS Super-D-Canter, Model PN-14.
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2—Patterson-Kelley SS heat exchangers, 235 and 300 sq. ft.
1—Patterson-Kelley Carpenter 20 SS heat exchanger, 520 sq. ft.
1—Pfaudler Type 316 SS heat exchanger, 75 sq. ft.

2—Shriver rubber covered plate and frame filter presses, 36"x36", 27 chambers.

1—Industrial Process Engineers monel heat exchanger, 85 sq. ft.
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17—Stokes type 304 SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 3'x9' and 3'x15'.
1—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.
3—Stokes Type 304 SS jacketed rotating vacuum dryers, 3'x10'.
2—Oliver SS rotary vacuum filters, 3'x2' and 3'x4'.
1—Sparkler SS filter, Model 8-3.
1—Sparkler Hastelloy "B" filter, Model 18D 12.
1—Enzinger SS pressure filter, 330 sq. ft.
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1—Young SS double ribbon blender,, 4 cu. ft.
10—Robinson SS double ribbon blenders, 250 cu. ft.

2—Day Type 304 SS jacketed double ribbon blenders, 2000 lbs.

3—Robinson SS double ribbon blenders, 125 cu. ft.
1—J. B. Devine SS jacketed double cone vacuum blender, 30 cu. ft.
16—Stainless steel double cone jacketed vacuum blenders, 10 cu. ft.
2—Howe steel jacketed double ribbon blenders.
1—Alloy Fabricators 4000 gal. SS jacketed reactor.
1—Dover 4000 gal. SS jacketed reactor.
1—Stainless steel 2000 gal. jacketed reactor complete with impeller type agitator and drive.
1—Patterson-Kelley 1000 gal. SS jacketed reactor.
3—Whitlock 600 gal. SS jacketed reactors.
1—Pfaudler 300 gal. SS jacketed reactor complete with agitator and drive.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. SS jacketed reactor.
2—Van Alst 300 gal. jacketed reactors.
1—Walter 300 gal. Hastelloy "B" jacketed kettle.
1—Struthers Wells 300 gal. Hastelloy "B" jacketed reactor.
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For Sale: 45" x 48" and 2' x 3', jacketed, Steel Ball Mills; Mixing Kettle, jacketed, approximately 900 gallons, motor, agitator, and reducer; Baker-Perkins Sigma Blade Mixer, 100 gallons, stainless steel, motorized. Irving Barcan Company, 249-51 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, New Jersey.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

—*Continued from page 57*

Products, this means there will be no need for poultrymen to shift to another non-medicated feed or another coccidiostat when birds are nearing market.

COTTON FINISH: Department of Agriculture scientists have devised a new chemical finishing process to give cotton improved wash-wear characteristics. The process uses formaldehyde to bind together cotton cellulose molecules and is a development of the Southern Utilization Research & Development Division.

USDA says plant-scale experiments by four firms indicate commercial application of the treatment is feasible and that one of the firms is marketing limited quantities of treated fabric to determine consumer acceptability.

DETERGENTS: Federal Housing Administration has announced development of a new method for detecting detergents in water supplies. The procedure was developed under FHA's technical studies program and involves use of Diodine blue dye in place of methyln blue.

A portable field kit (designated TS 4.45) will be used to implement the new testing method and will assure FHA-insured home owners a continuing safe supply of domestic water, according to Commissioner Neal J. Hardy. The method is designed specifically to detect alkyl benzene sulfonate molecules.

OPTICAL BRIGHTENER: General Dyestuff Company Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation is making available in experimental quantities for evaluation two new fluorescent brighteners.

"Blancophor AM-80" is a new acrylic brightener. "Blancophor MO-89," a white fluorescent dyestuff, is designed for use on polypropylene and is said to optically mask the yellowing effects of ultra violet light on this polyolefin.

POLYVINYL ACETATE: National Starch & Chemical Corporation reports a facility for commercial-scale production of "Resyn 28-1310" is nearing completion at the company's Meredosia, Ill., vinyl acetate polymerization plant.

"Resyn 28-1310" is said to have gained wide acceptance as a hair spray base since its pilot plant introduction two years ago. According to National Starch, the product is an unusually versatile formulating tool because it develops various levels of water-solubility through neutralization without affecting its solvent solubility properties.

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Essential Oils

—*Continued from page 51*

Poor families frequently bury a small parcel of pepper in their back garden and dig it up if there is a sharp rise in price. These operations have helped to defeat attempts by organized dealers, such as the London pepper pool in 1934, to corner the world pepper market.

A rough estimate of movements in total producers' stocks can be obtained by comparing estimates of production with those for net exports. The rather large year-to-year variations probably reflect changes in producers' stocks rather than in their consumption.

The most recent attempt to corner the world pepper market occurred in 1959 when a syndicate of Singapore dealers accumulated very large stocks. Reinforced by the effects of heavy Russian buying in 1959 and of a poor, and in some cases, late crop, the price of pepper trebled between January and December, 1959.

Rosemary—Spanish material dropped from 10c. per pound to 9c. per pound.

Thyme—French triple sifted extra material advanced from its previous listing, 24½c. per pound, to 26c. per pound. The French triple sifted regular also advanced—from 23½c. per pound to 25c. per pound.

Turmeric—Alleppey material dropped in price from 28c. per pound to 27c.

PA Race Goes On

—*Continued from page 3*

make the material for captive consumption.

Output at Stepan's new plant is expected to start flowing at just about this time next year. Capacity is something Stepan won't talk about, but the educated guesses are tagging it at 40 million pounds per year.

Althought the latest announced output will come from the island of Puerto Rico, that location is still considered within the United States production zone and the material will, therefore, be reckoned into the overall US picture.

That picture has the production of PA nudging 900 million pounds a year, but the overall demand is expected to be only half that.

While the price of phthalic has been dropping recently, Stepan is not worried. The company expects even further decreases, but also expects to operate profitably at even lower selling prices.

Big reason is the German Von Heyden process, which will be used under license from Chemiebau Dr. A. Zieren GMBH, of Cologne. Stepan considers this a very advantageous way to make phthalic.

It is currently being used in a number of plants throughout the world because it permits production of high quality material and at the same time offers exceptionally long catalyst life.

Lead, Ammonium, Barium

—*Continued from page 4*

pound in single drums and 42 cents for two or more drums.

Effective November 15 on spot and December 1 on contract, lead acetate purified crystals, granular and powdered will rise 3 cents. New quotations: 37½ cents a pound, 400-pound drums, and 41½ cents a pound, 100-pound drums.

Technical lead acetate will rise 1½ cents a pound, with small and regular-sized crystals quoted at 27 cents a pound, 400-pound drums, and 31 cents a pound, 100-pound drums. Powdered will be listed at 28 cents, 400-pound drums, and 32 cents, 100-pound drums.

Barium acetate CP electronic grade will be advanced 3 cents a pound December 1 on spot and contract. One 100-pound drum will be 51 cents a pound; five 100-pound drums, 50 cents; ten 100-pound drums, 49 cents.

P. A.'s Viewpoint

—*Continued from page 5*

viewing purchasing and inventory policies on a day-to-day, hour-by-hour basis.

Commodity Prices

Upward pressures on prices continued in October, although increases were selective and, to some degree, offset by weaknesses in several important commodities. While businessmen yearn for relief from a "dollar-trading" type of prosperity, the economic facts of life in the form of unrelenting competition, both domestic and foreign, and excess plant capacity continue to bar the door to a wave of across-the-board hikes. In October, 19 percent of our members report prices higher, compared to 20 percent in September; and, 9 percent paid lower prices versus 6 percent last month. The majority, 72 percent, report a stable condition. While the upward trend in the number reporting higher prices did not continue in October, this group still outnumbers those paying lower prices by 2 to 1.

Purchased Materials Inventories

Purchased materials inventory figures in this month's report are particularly noteworthy. While a healthy 49 percent report no change, this is the lowest number so reporting since November of last year and is down from 59 percent last month; 27 percent report higher inventory levels, up from 23 percent last month, thus continuing the steadily increasing number so reporting since the low of 12 percent noted last June. The "small degree of accumulation" noted in our last report continues. However, 24 percent report lower stock levels up from 18 percent so reporting in September. The seeming conflict in these figures is better understood when one reviews the remarks of our members. These show that at last part of the reduction was not intended, and that new orders and production moved stocks out faster than they were replaced.

Employment

Employment continues to show improvement, but at a slightly slower rate than last month; 29 percent report a higher number of employees, and 15 percent report lower.

This compares with 34 percent and 10 percent respectively, recorded last month. No change was reported by 56 percent, the same as last month. Remarks indicate that the changes noted in these figures reflect to some degree the strikes we have experienced in the last few weeks.

Buying Policy

Actual or anticipated lengthening of vendor lead times received more frequent mention in the current report of purchasing executives than in any other report since the onset of the business recovery. In spite of their concern, however, they continue to bargain for fast deliveries and show dogged determination, insisting that the supplier continue to carry a large chunk of the inventory burden.

From the comments, it would appear that this year's over-all slight advance in forward buying will continue and, perhaps, increase in the months immediately ahead, as scattered reports show signs of vendors missing deliveries.

	Percent Reporting				
	Hand to Mouth	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.
October					
Production Materials	7	34	37	16	6
MRO Supplies	27	45	20	7	1
Capital Expenditures	17	3	13	28	39
September					
Production Materials	8	35	38	15	4
MRO Supplies	26	43	24	5	2
Capital Expenditures	12	7	14	21	46

Specific Commodity Changes

Our committee members report paying higher prices on a sizable list of commodities during the past month; but, nevertheless, some important reductions were posted by alert buyers.

A significant aspect was an increase in the number of items reported in "tight supply" although, in no case, did any one item receive more than one mention and, therefore, none are as yet regarded as instances of general shortage.

On the up side are: Ferrochrome alloys, power transformers, fuel oil, bearings, polystyrene, tri-chlorethylene, fasteners, small tools, cotton, multi-wall bags, cartons, and corrugated boxes.

On the down side are: Aluminum, steel scrap, stainless steel, tin, phthalic anhydride.

In short supply are: None.

Bids Wanted

Bromochloromethane, (6910-209-8098) (GSSF) in accord w Mil Spec. Mil-B-4394B dtd 8 Dec. 58 and amend. N .o1 thereto dtd 13 July 60, packed 80 lb. per container, Qty not furnished. Bid IFB 36-600-62-102 Nov. 9. All inquiries and info. to be directed to Directorate of Procurement and Production, Olmstead AFB, Pa., Attn: C. E. Hgenfritz, MAGPC, phone WHitney 4-5521, ext. 72272.

Dry Cleaning Solvent, Type I, 384,010 gals., East, West or Gulf Coast port. Bid IFB 62-27A B Nov. 9. Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Enamel, in accord w Fed Spec TT-E-47, Definite Qty, T C date of award through 8 31 62. Bid IFB SFW-4490-62 Nov. 14. **Enamel,** in accord w Fed Spec TT-E-496 & TT-E-506C, Definite Qty, T C date of award through 9 14 62. Bid IFB SFW-4488-62 Nov. 14. **Enamel,** outdoor sign painting, Definite Qty, T C date of award through 9.21 62. Bid IFB SFW-4494-62B Nov. 14. General Services Admin., Region 9, Business Service Center, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.

Linseed Oil, Raw, Spec Fed TT-L-215A, 300 drums, Delivered to NSC Bayonne, N. J. Bid IFB 63077-1126 Nov. 14. Military Industrial Supply Agency, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.
DALLAS (AD 5-0241)—John Printup & Associates, 906 Beechwood Drive, Richardson (Dallas), Tex.
LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.
SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 29*

Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
less than 2,000 lbs lb. 3.20 3.30
Venetian red jobbing, bgs. works lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40% bgs. works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 17.00 17.25
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.00 -12.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb bbls, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 4.50 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 5.55 —
Victoria blue toner, bbls, prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1810- —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1960- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1560- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .1610- —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech dms., l.c.l. works lb. .50 —
Vinyl chloride monomer tanks, works, min frt equald E. lb. .08 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot 1.12 - —
bots. 75cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest. frt. paid, Zone 1 lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher. Zone 1 is East of Rockies. Zone 2 is West of Rockies.
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units 02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 47.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 30.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 23.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .07 - —
Vitamin A palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .07 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP cyanocobalamin) 1-50 grams vials, tins gram 45.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin 100 and 500-gram bots 1-5 kilo dms gram .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol 1-50 kilo 52.00 —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% trituration of cyanocobalmin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol gm 52.00 - —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram 52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo. dms. gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF adsorbed on resin 500-gram bots 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo, dms., frt. alld gram .57 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D, (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25-gram lots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha VM&P petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.51%, dms., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms. gal. 12.25 —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark rossed bls lb 21 .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat northern, cns lb 6.35 -17.50
USP nat southern cns lb 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .20 - .25
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Wollastonite fine paint grade, bgs. c.l. works ton 41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 51.00 - —
medium paint grade bgs., c.l. works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil)
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem Pa. gal. 29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. 29 - —
Chicago dist gal. 28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. 29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. 29 - —
Johnstown Pa gal. 29 - —
Lackawanna, N Y. gal. 29½- —
Lone Star Tex gal. 27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. 29 - —
Middletown Ohio gal. 30 - —
Minnequa, Col gal. 29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. 29 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. 29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. 29 - —
Syracuse gal. 29 - —
Terre Haute Ind. gal 29 - —
Youngstown Ohio gal 29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne N J gal 29 - —
Baytown Tex gal. 27 - —
Charleston, S C. gal. 29 - —
Chicago Ill gal. 28½ - —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal 27½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. 27 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. 29 - —
Providence, R I. gal. 30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va gal 28 - —
Wood River Ill gal 28½- —
m-Xylene, 95% dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb 21 - —
dms. l.c.l. f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb 22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. 19 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb .08 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .09 - —
tanks, works lb .06 .06½
p-Xylene dms. c.l., works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .21 - —
tanks, frt alld lb 1645- —
Xylenol cryst. 45°-47°C., m.p., dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p. dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
Xylenol fraction b.r 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms. c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 - —
b.r 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms. c.l. same basis, gal 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine tech. dms. frt alld lb 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld, lb 1.20 - —
Xylidines mixed o-m-p dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
900 mcg., B_1 per gram, 199-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula USP dlvd. lb 18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 40 45
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots lb. 24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots, tins oz 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb .37 —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works lb .41 - .44
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb .53 —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb 2950- —
Zinc borate bgs. 1,000 lbs or more, works lb .25 —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb .27 - —
Zinc chloride NF gran. dms lb .42 - —
NF precip., powd., dms lb .26 - —
Tech. soln 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
fused dms c.l. works 100 lbs 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.20 - —
Tech. gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 11.45 - —
fib dms l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls, dlvd lb .29 - —
Basic bbls, dlvd lb .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb lots or more works lb .55 - —
dms smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Zinc dust comi bbls, c.l. works lb .16 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb 15½- —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb 17¼- —
Zinc fluoride bbls works lb .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb 21½ - —
dms l.c.l. frt alld lb 23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½- —
Prime western slabs New York lb. .12 —
Zinc naphthenate liq 8% Zn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn. dms. frt alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
300-lb fib dms, l.c.l lb. .14½- —
300-lb fib dms. c.l. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead free bgs. c.l., f.o.b works lb. .12½- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- —
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35% bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment French process, green seal bgs., c.l., f.o.b works lb. .14½- —
bgs l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
Zinc oxide French process green seal bgs. l.c.l smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
red seal bgs c.l. same basis lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal bgs l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs l.c.l. smaller lots same basis lb. .15½- —
same bgs lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15½- —
bgs l.c.l smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate NF gran., dms lb 45 46
NF powd. dms lb 48 49
Zinc resinate precip 12-76% Zn., dms, frt alld lb. .45 - —
Zinc silicofluoride dms works lb 12½ 14
Zinc stearate USP etns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
lb 41 —
etns l.c.l. lb .42 .46
Zinc sulfate powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher
Zinc undecylenate 75-lb fib dms., f o b works lb 2.04 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls. c.l., works 200 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls l.c.l works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms. frt alld lb .26 - —
Normal 250-lb dms., frt alld lb .55 - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb .03½- —
Zircon (G) gran. bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03½- —
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bgs. 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04½- —
bgs. 500-1,999-lb lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms c.l. 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 —
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade dms. works lb. 14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs works lb. 1.50 —
Electric-fused lump, bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots works lb. .48½- —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .51 —
milled bgs. c.l. works lb. .62 —
bgs. 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs 1-ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .63½- —
bgs 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .64 —
bgs smaller lots, works lb. .66 —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs. works lb. .55 .65
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide 91% ZrO_2 milled, bgs lb. .62 .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½ —

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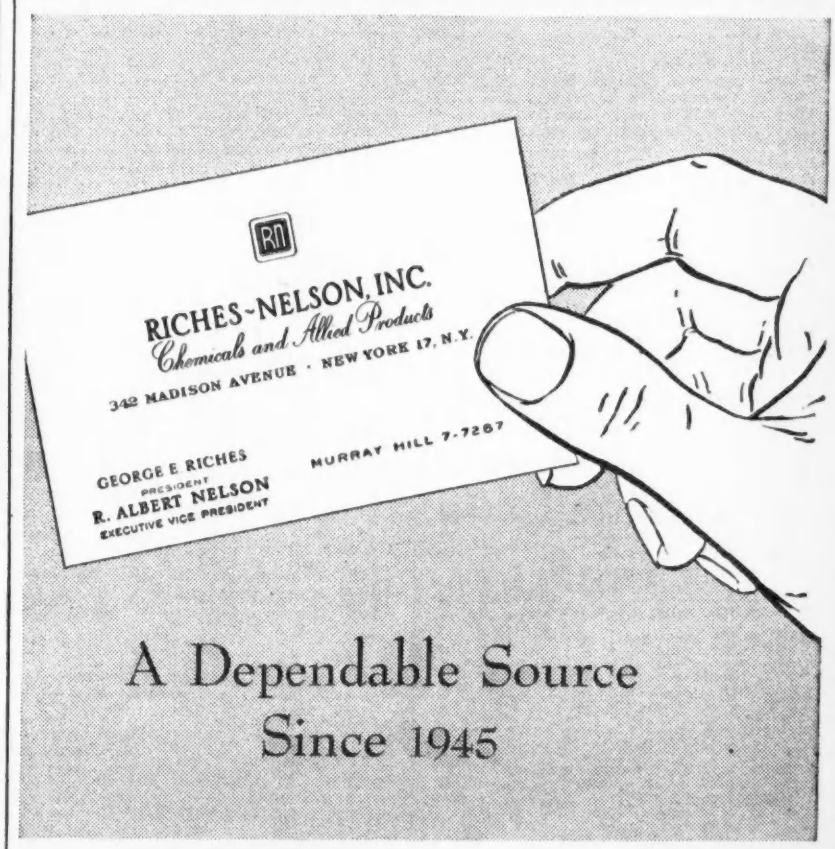

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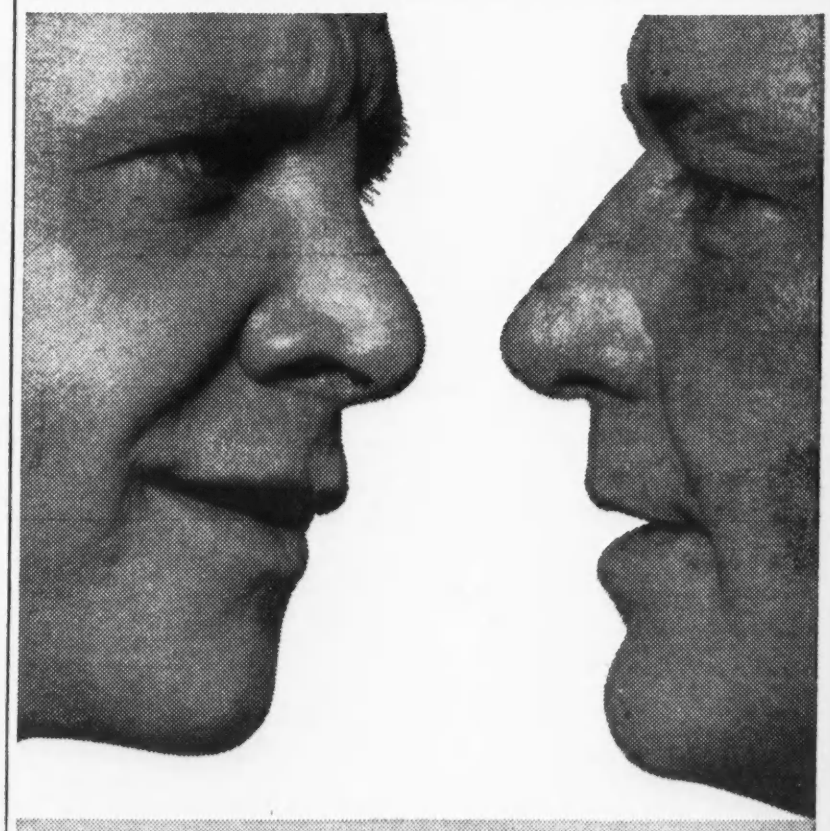

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